The Avalanche

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,
BY
O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER, JUSTICE AND RIGHT. Publisher and Proprietor

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Crawford County Directory

COUNTY OFFICERS

Sheriff ..... Chas W. Amidon
Clerk ..... Jas. L. Cellen
Register ..... Rolla W. Brink
Treasurer ..... W. Jorgensen
Prosecuting Attorney ..... O. Palmer
Judge of Probate ..... W. Matterson
Circuit Court Commissioner ..... O. Palmer
Surveyor ..... A. E. Newman

SUPERVISORS.

South Branch ..... O. V. Harnes
Beaver Creek ..... Charles Ellesby
Maple Forest ..... Wm. S. Chalker
Grayling ..... John F. Hum
Frederic ..... C. Craven

FIVE
Good Reasons
WHY
You should select and buy your Christmas Presents at . . . . .
PETERSON'S
JEWELRY STORE
"THE OLD RELIABLE."

1. Quality--Being the best and most reliable.
2. He carries the latest and most up-to-date. Every thing new!
3. A personal guarantee with every article.
4. His prices are beyond comparison.
5. Therefore, when buying presents, buy them at Peterson's Jewelry Store, and make your friends happy, and be yourself a satisfied customer.

You will find a complete line of

RINGS—
Signets, Pearls, Diamonds, Ruby, Emeralds and all combinations.

BROOCHES—
All styles and shapes, Diamonds, Pearls, Cameos, etc.

WATCHES—
In all sizes and styles, Elgin, Waltham, Hamilton, Ball's Official and Commercial Standard, Hampden, Illinois and Rockford, in such well known cases as Fahy's, Boss, Crescent, and Dueber, 20 and 25 year, also permanent and 14k. solid gold.

WATCH CHAINS AND FOBS—
Made by the best manufacturers in America, such as Bigney's, Bates and Bacon, Marshes, Simmons etc.

A complete line of Collar Pins, Veil Pins, Belt Pins, Hat Pins, Neck Chain, Combs and Emblem Goods.

LOCKETS—
One of the finest assortments. Nothing cheap looking. All high grade makes.

BRACELETS—
A complete line for the little lady as well as for your lady friends.

A complete line of such well advertised Brands of Flat and Hollow wares as R. Wallace 1835, "that resist wear," Roger's 1847, American Silver Company, Roger and Bro Smith's silver and many other of the Roger's Brands.

Towles, Gorham and Alvin's widely advertised Sterling Silver.

LIBBEY'S CUT GLASS—
"The World's Best." Cut Glass, that has no superior.

UMBRELLAS AND CANES—
of the very best manufacture.

FOUNTAIN PENS—
Waterman's Ideal, The Best of all makes. The Pen that everybody wants.

A large assortment of swell Christmas Souvenir Spoons.

And last but not least—
"CHINA"

All engraving on Jewelry bought at our store will be done FREE OF CHARGE, except large monograms.
Don't forget our Repair Department.
Yours for Christmas Shopping
Andrew Peterson.

Doubtless as Good as Most.

A remedy for baldness has recently been found by a learned hieroglyphologist inscribed in a papyrus. It is said to have been used by King Chata, the second sovereign of the First Dynasty. The recipe is as follows: "A mixture of dogs' paws, dates and asses' hoofs, ground up and cooked in oil. The head is to be rubbed vigorously with the preparation."

Neptune an Animal Artist.

On the face of the Culver Cliffs at Sandown, Isle of Wight, the action of the waves has formed the realistic outline of a bull. The figure covers the whole depth of the cliff from summit to shore, but the tail is abbreviated by an impertinent pathway. Sandown is proud of the phenomenon, and says that it should be officially preserved.

Pewter Has Long Been Used.

The use of pewter for domestic utensils goes so far back that it is hard to assign a date to the precise time when it succeeded wood. Indeed, even after pewter drinking vessels were in use, wooden trenchers were found in many households, since they were cheaper, easier to obtain, and at a pinch could be made in the house.

Handicap of Indecision.

A man without decision belongs to whatever can make capture of him; and one thing after another vindicates its right to him, by arresting him while he is trying to go on—as twigs and chips, floating near the edge of a river, are intercepted by every weed and whirled in every little eddy.—John Foster.

Pike Had Swallowed Purse.

A man fishing in the lake at Gerardmer (Vosges) caught a large pike weighing about 30 pounds. In preparing it for the table the cook found a purse containing $45 inside, and this was afterward identified by a person who a few days before had dropped it into the lake.

HARVEST THE YEAR ROUND.

Fruits of the Earth are Being Garnered Continually.

"Our Thanksgiving celebrates the garnering of the harvest," said a clergyman, "and a fine poetic festival it is. But did it ever occur to you how various are the harvest times of the different nations of the world?

"January is the harvest month of the Chileans, of the Australians, the Argentine folks and the New Zealanders.

"February is the harvest of India—February and a part of March.

"The Egyptians, the Persians and the Syrians harvest in April, while the Chinese, the Japanese, the Moroccans and the Algerians harvest in May.

"The Spanish, Greek and Italian harvest time is June; the Russian and Austrian is July; the English, German, Dutch and Canadian is August; the Scandinavian, Scottish and Welsh is September, while the northwesternmost part of Russia, Norway and Sweden do not gather their harvest until October."

Why He Was Glad.

"My son," said the strict mother, at the end of a moral lecture, "I want you to be exceedingly careful about your conduct. Never, under any circumstances, do anything which you would be ashamed to have the whole world see you doing." The small boy turned a handspring, with a whoop of delight.

"What in the world is the matter with you? Are you crazy?" demanded the mother.

"No'm, was the answer. "I'm jes' so glad that you don't 'spec' me to take no baths never any more!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

Provision.

Missionary—I want to teach the children.

Cannibal Chief—You will; they always get what's left!—Punch.

An Ordinance.

TO PREVENT THE EXISTENCE OF NUISANCES.

SECTION 1.—Be it ordained by the common council of the Village of Grayling.

No person shall permit or suffer on his premises, or on any premises which he may occupy, located within the village limits, any nuisance, nor shall exercise any calling or trade within the village which is wholesome or offensive or by which a nuisance shall be created.

SECTION II.—No person shall place, deposit, or leave, or cause to be placed, or deposited or left, in any street, highway, lane, alley, space or square, dock, wharf, or slip, any animals or vegetable substance, dead animals, fish, shells, shavings, dirt, rubbish, excrement, filth, slop, unclean or nauseous water, or liquor, hay, straw, cinder, soot, offal, garbage, swill or other like article or substance whatever.

SECTION III.—No distiller, soapboiler, tallow chandler, dyer, machinst or other person shall himself, or by another; discharge out or from any still house, soap or candle factory, dye house, work shop, factory, machine shop, dwelling house or other buildings, any foul or nauseous liquid water or other substances, into or upon any highway, street, lane, alley, public space or square, or into any adjacent lot or ground, or deposit or allow to be deposited any refuse, drippings, or nauseous liquid or other nauseous substance from distributing pipes or other receptacle into any sewer, receiving basin, gutter, or other place within the village or force or discharge into any public or private sewer or drain any steam vapor or gas.

SECTION IV.—No person shall keep, place or have in, or about any house, lot or premises in this village, any dead carcass, putrid, offensive, or unsound meats, fish hides, skins, bones, horns, soap, grease, tallow, offal, garbage, dead animals, or vegetable matter or substance, which may cause any unwholesome, noisome or offensive smell.

SECTION V.—The keeper of any livery or other stable shall keep such stable and yard clean, and shall not permit, between the first day of June and the first day of November, more than two cart loads of manure to accumulate in or near the same at any one time.

SECTION VI.—Every person maintaining a slaughter house within the village limits, shall cause the house yard or place where such killing is done, to be provided with a tight floor to be paved with brich or stone, and the joints to be filled with cement grout, and the earth below shall be sufficiently solid to prevent it becoming the receptable of filth or offensive matter, such floor shall be so constructed as to carry off in a tub or reservoir all blood and offal. At the end of each day, when killing is done on the premises, the same shall be thoroughly washed and cleansed, and the tubs or vessels containg the blood or offal emptied, and such blood or offal removed.

SEC. 7—Every slaughter house in this village shall be whitewashed inside at least once in each month, between the first day of April and the first day of November.

SEC. 8.—No person shall allow any green or salted hides to remain on any street, sidewalk or other open place within this village longer than one hour.

SECTION IX.—No person shall paste or put up, or cause to be pasted or put up, or displayed in any conspicious place, or on any lamp post, fence, posts, boxes, sidewalks, bridges, or buildings within this village, any card or handbill advertising any obscene books, shows, amusement, cuts, pictures, resorts, or places or means of curing syphilitic or other secret diseases.

SEC. X.—No person shall place, or in any manner fasten, any placard, show bill or advertisement upon or against and public building or any part thereof, or against any fence or enclosure belonging to the village of Grayling, nor upon any private building fence or structure, without consent first obtained from the owner thereof.

SECTION XI.—No person shall collect or confine hogs in pens or otherwise, so as to become offensive to his neighbor or to the public; nor shall any person keep or use any hog pen, privy, or barnyard, so near to, or in such a position, that the contents of such hog pen, privy or barn yard are discharged upon any adjoining lot upon which any person resides.

SECTION XII.—No person shall place, deposit, throw or keep in the water of the Au Sable, within the village limits, any straw, hay, green boughs, vegetables, perishable substance, excrement, carcass, bones, horns, shells, meats, hides, offal, garbage, or any unwholesome or decayed matter, or anything whatever deleterious to the public health, or liable to become an impediment to navigation, unless he or she shall be first authorized so to do by the Board of Health of said village.

SECTIONS XIII.—Every dwelling house, store, manufactory, shop, hotel, or other buildings, now built or hereafter to be built in the village of Grayling shall unless having water closet connected with the public sewers, be provided with a suitable privy, the vault of which shall be walled up with two inch plank, brick or stone, and be sunk at least five feet below the level of the earth. The inside of such vault shall at least be five feet distant from the line of every adjoining highway, street, lane, alley, or lot. In case where privies or out houses are already built, the owner or occupant shall be required to rebuild the same as above provided, when ever the board of health or health officer shall so order, the change to be made within twenty days after the service of the proper notice upon the owner or occupant to be so rebuild: provided that if the premises on which said dwelling house, store, manufactory, shop, hotel, or other building are situated or are located within one hundred and eighty feet of any public sewer and water main, the owner or occupant shall place therein proper and sufficient water closets, connect the same with such sewer and water main and thereafter cease to make use of such vault.

SECTION XIV.—The health officer shall have power, and it is hereby made his duty, upon being satisfied teat any store, manufactory, shop, hotel, or dwelling house as aforesaid, is not provided with suitable privy or water closet, as provided in the last section, to notify in writing the owner or occupant of such premises to construct such privy or water closet within twenty days after service of such notice, and if such owner or occupant of such premises shall neglect to comply with the requirement of such notice within the time specified by putting in proper water closet connecting the same with public sewer, or if not within that distance, by constructing such vault or privy, the board of health may cause a suitable privy or water closet to be constructed for such premises, and connection with the sewer made and the expense thereof shall be charged as a special tax or assessment on the premises upon which such privy or water closet is constructed and shall be levied and collected in the same manner as provided in Chapter Eight of An Act to provide for the incorporation of Villages within the State of Michigan, and defining their powers and duties approved February 19th 1895, and the amendments thereto; said act being Chapter 87 of the Complied Laws of the State of Michigan 1897.

SECTION XV.—No person shall engage in the business of excavating and remouing the contents of any privy, vault or other receptacle of night soil, within the limits of the village, unless the same shall be removed by some odorless apparatus, or in some other way first to be approved by the board of health, and every person employed in such business of excavating or removing the contents of privies or other excrement or filth shall, shall when he has commenced the work of excavating or removing the same prosecute the same with all reasonable dispatch and all night soil or filth excavated shall be at once securely deposited in air tight barrels, cask or boxes, and such barrels, cask, or boxes and the wagon or other vehicles containing the same, shall not be left on any street, highway, lane, or space or in any private premises inside of the village limits, any longer than may be sufficient of diligence and dispatch to load and remove the same beyond the village limits and any person or persons so engaging in the business of excavating or removing night soil, shall not be premitted to charge for such service to exceed ten cents per cubic foot in excavating or removing from one vault to one hundred and fifty cubic feet or less and not to exceed eight cents per cubic foot in excavating and removing from one vault any amount exceeding one hundred and fifty cubic feet.

SECTION XVI.—Any cart, or wagon or other vehicle used or intended to be used for the purpose of conveying swill, offal, garbage, excrement or night soil, shall be perfectly tight and covered so as to prevent the content from leaking or spilling, and such cart or wagon or other vehicle when not in use shall not be allowed to stand in any highway, lane, alley, public space or square.

SECTION XVII.—Any violation of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and cost, of prosecution and in the imposition of any fine and cost the court may make a further sentence that in default of the payment thereof the offender be imprisoned in the County jail of Crawford county, not exceeding the term of ninety days.

Passed, ordained and ordered published this 2nd day of November 1908.

JOHN F. HUM,
Village President
H. P. OLSON,
nov12-5t Village Clerk.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY
CURES
Coughs, Colds, CROUP, Whooping Cough
This remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. It contains no opium or other harmful drug and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult.
Price 25 cents, large size 50 cents.
FOR SALE AT THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE.

As to Uses of Soap.

Can soap be done without? According to a member of the English public, it is quite an unnecessary article, and man may be kept clean with plain water. Nations have risen to greatness without soap. Ancient Rome, our old familiar companion, Rome, knew nothing of soap until she came in contact with the Germans and the Gauls, who used it to brighten the color of the hair. Once or twice soap is mentioned in the Old Testament, but it doesn't mean the oily substance that it is today. Painful as it is for Americans who have lived in England to admit, it would be better for general comfort if more soap was used there. Thus, instead of advancing its cost, let it be lessened and so place the cleansing article within the reach of all. But the new soap combine doesn't view the situation in that light precisely. It takes the cake and the public pays.

Stock
Reduction Sale!!

We are heavily overstocked with goods in every article we advertise. And for many weeks we have been buying, as it now appears more than the legitimate demands of our trade warranted, in consequence we have obligations soon coming due that we must have CASH to meet more than we can secure without going to most unusual lengths to reduce our stock.

We are going to make this a sweeping stock reduction sale. We have went through our entire stock, remarking every article down where profit and price cuts no figure in this sale.

We must have cash to pay our bills at once.

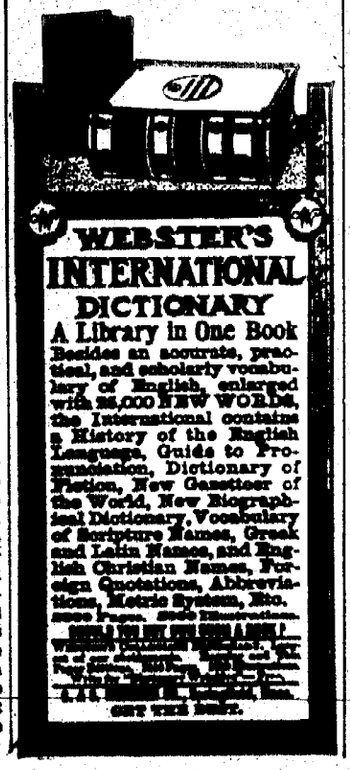
The representative prices below, only a few taken here and there, from our stock tell their own story. You know the goods and what they have been sold for. Sale starts Tuesday, Dec. 1st. and lasts 24 days. The largest purchaser will receive for a Xmas present a ten dollar gold piece. During this 24 day sale no goods will be sold to merchants. Bargains that will make you remember us for a long time to come. Seven piece water set for 23c. Complete lamps No. 2 burner for 19c. No. 2 lamp chimney 3c. No. 1 lamp chimney 2c. O size lamp chimney 1c. 16 quart pails 50c value for 25c. Men's shirts Size 14 $1.00 value 10c. Men's working shirts 15c. Boy's Overalls 15c. Boy's shirts 15c. Boy's good heavy pants 40c. Boy's very best suits $2.50 value $1.39. Men's overcoats after sale price $10.00 now $4.00. Good apples long as they last 75c per bushel, going price $1.50 Air-tight heating stoves 24 inches, $2.50 previous price $5.00. Stove pipe per length 10c. Solid Silveroid Teaspoons 6 for 10c. Tablespoons 6 for 20c. Turkey red hankerchiefs 3c. White hankerchiefs 3c. Very best shoe brushes 5c. Three cakes Best toilet soap 5c. Clothes lines 5c. Infant's 40c shoes for 10c. Ladie's $1.25 wrappers for 69c. Boy's coats, ages 15 to 19 years, all wool worth $4.00 now $1.00. Twenty-five cent neck ties 6 in box for 10c. We also have tens of thousands of other articles our space will not allow us to mention.

Plenty of specials in socks, mitts, underware, caps, hats, Ladie's hose, Men's navy blue dress and work shirts. Six triple plated knives and forks value $4.50 now $1.50.

Come everybody and take a saving look at the store where nickels does the work of dimes. Better stock up now. Take the short cut to saving. Buy it now. Do not forget the location.

HOWARD'S STORE
Grayling, Mich.
Opposite Central Hotel.

If in Need
of a Gasoline-Engine or Windmill of the best make, or if you want a Tubular Well, call on F. R. DECKROW. Terms favorable and prices right.—Sanitary Plumbing a syecialty.—A full line of plumbing goods, pipe fittings, lead goods, rubber hose and couplings always on hand. Shop on Cedar Str., in S. H. Co's building, opposite Chris. Hanson's Livery Barn.



Bank of Grayling.
Successor to Crawford County Exchange Bank.
MARIUS HANSON
PROPRIETOR.
Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.
MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.

J. W. Tomlinson M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Office and residence over post office.
Grayling, Michigan

GEO. L. ALEXANDER
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Pine Lands
Bought and sold on Commission.
None-Residents' Lands looked after. Office on Michigan Avenue, first door east of Bank of Grayling.

J. O. CUNNINGHAM
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery,
Offic over Peterson's old Jewelry Store

O. Palmer
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND NOTARY
Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford Co.
FIRE INSURANCE.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price call at the AVALANCHE office.

Village Officers.

President ..... John F. Hum
Clerk ..... Hans P. Olson
Assessor ..... Fred Nazin
Treasurer ..... C. C. Wescott
Trustees: S. N. Insley, R. W. Brink, Hans Petersen, C. Clark, L. Fournier, A. Kraus.

COMMITTEES.

Finance, Claims and Accounts—Brink Peterson and Kraus.
Streets, Sidewalks, Bridges and Sewers—Peterson, Fournier, Brink.
Waterworks, Lighting and Fire Apparatus—Fournier, Insley, Clark.
Printing and Licenses—Clark, Brink and Fournier.
Health and Public Safety—Insley, Clark and Kraus.
Ordinances—Kraus, Insley and Clark.
Salaries—Peterson, Fournier, Brink.
Industrial—Insley, Peterson, Kraus.

Society Meetings.

Methodist Episcopal Church.
Pastor Rev. E. G. Johnson Preaching. 10.30 a.m. and 7.00 p. m. Sabbath school 11:45 a. m. Epworth League, 6.00 p. m. Bible study Monday 7:30 p. m. Prayer Meeting, Thursday, 7.00 p. m. All cordially invited to attend.

Presbyterian Church.
Regular church services at 10.30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School immediately after morning service. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.00 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. Rev W. R. Macgregor, Pastor.

Methodist Protestant Church.
Rev. R. Cunnigham, Pastor. Services as follows: Preaching 10.30 a. m. and 7. p. m. Sabbath school 11.30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend the above services.

Danish Ev. Lutheran Church.
Rev. A. C. Kildegaard, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.
Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confession on the preceding Saturday On Sunday, mass at 10 o'clock a. m.; Sunday School at 2.30 p. m.; Vespers and Benediction at 7 o'clock p. m. On the Monday after the third Sunday mass at 8 o'clock a. m. "Standard time" G. Goodhouse, Pastor; J. J. Rices, Assistant.

Grayling Lodge No. 356 F. & A. M.
Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.
F. NARRIN, W. M.
J. F. HUM, Secretary.

Marvin Post No. 240, G. A. R,
Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. A. TAYLOR, Post Com.
A. L. POND, Adjutant.

Women's Relief Corps, No. 162.
Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays at o'clock in the afternoon.
MRS. MARGARET JEROME, President
MRS. AGNES HAVENS, Sec.

Grayling Chapter R. A. M. No. 120
Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
R. D. CONNINE, H. P.
T. C. McDONALD, Sec.

Grayling Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 137
Meets every Tuesday evening.
HANS HOLTZE, N. G.
PETER BORCHER, Sec.

Crawford Tent, K. O. T. M M. 195
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month.
J. J. COLLEN, Com.
T. NOLAN, R. K.

Grayling Chapter, O. E. S., No. 88.
Meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon. MRS. EMMA KERLER, W. M.
MISS JOSEPHINE RUSSELL, Sec.

Court Grayling, I. O. F., No. 790
Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.
A. W. HARRINGTON, C. R.
F. M. FREELAND, R. S.

Companion Court Grayling No. 652, I. O. F.
Meets the second and last Wednesday each month at Maccabee Hall, over H. Petersen's store
MARIA HAMMOND, C. R.
ANNA E. HARRINGTON, R. S.

Crawford Hive, 600, L. O. T. M. M.
Meets first and third Friday of each month.
EMMA AMOS, Lady Com.
ANNIE EISENHAUER, Record Keeper

Garfield Circle, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R.
Meets the second and fourth Friday evening in each month.
MRS. WM. FAIRBOTHAM, President,
CORDELIA McCLAIN, Secretary.

Crawford County Grange, No. 934
Meets at G. A. R. Hall, first and third Saturd of each month at 1 p. m.
ELIZA BROTT, Master.
S. B. BROTT, Secretary.

M. W. O. A. Camp No. 10428.
Meets alternate Thursday evenings at G. A. R. Hall. RD. G. CLARK, V. C.
M. A. BATES, Clerk.

Grayling Rebekah Lodge No. 352 I. O. O. F.
Meets every Monday evening.
JENSON, G.
ANNA E. EISENHAUER, Sec.

Grayling Lodge 473 I. B. of M. of W. E.
Meets last Thursday of each month.
CHAS. WALDRON, Pres.
A. OSTRANDER, Sec. and Treas.

Skandinavien F. F.
Meets the 2nd and 4th Saturday of each month.
PETER SVENSEN, President.
JOHN OLSON, Secretary.

S. N. Insley, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon
Office over Lewis & Co's. Drug Store.
Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m.
Residence on Peninsular Avenue, opposite G. A. R. Hall.

H. H. Merriman, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE:
East of Opera House.
Night Calls at residence, first house south of M. E. Church.

C. C. Wescott
DENTIST
OFFICE:
Over Alexander's Law Office on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours: 8.30—11 a. m. 1—3.30 p. m.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

DO PLANTS HAVE CONSCIOUSNESS?

By Prof. Francis Darwin.

If a sleeping plant is placed in a dark room after it has gone to sleep at night it will be found next morning in the light position, and will again assume the nocturnal position as evening comes on. We have, in fact, what seems to be a habit built by the alteration of day and night. The plant normally drops its leaves at the stimulus of darkness and raises them at the stimulus of light. But here we see the leaves rising and falling in the absence of the accustomed stimulation. Since this change of position is not due to external conditions, it must be the result of the internal conditions which habitually accompany the movement. This is the characteristic, par excellence, of habit—namely, a capacity, acquired by repetition, of reacting to a fraction of the original environment.

We are indebted to Keeble for an interesting case of apparent habit among the lower animals. A minute, work-like creature found on the coast of Brittany leads a life dependent upon the ebb and flow of the sea. When the tide is out these little creatures come to the surface, showing themselves in large green patches. As the rising tide begins to cover them they sink down into safer quarters. The remarkable fact is that when kept in an aquarium, and therefore removed from tidal action, they continue for a short time to perform rhythmic movements in time with the tide.

It is impossible to know whether or not plants are conscious; but if is consistent with the doctrine of continuity that in all living things there is something psychic, and if we accept this point of view we must believe that in plants there exists a faint copy of what we know as consciousness in ourselves.

ENDURING LOVE NOT EXACTING.

By Helen Oldfield.

The true philosophy of content is to make the best of what we have, which usually is better than we deserve, instead of arraigning fate because the gods have not been more lavish of their gifts; to live in the sunshine rather than in the shadow, and in faith and patience to labor and to wait expectantly instead of making the gray day grayer by tears and repining. It is an error to be too exacting with those who love us; the better way is to accept them as they are and endeavor to find and to strengthen the divinity which the Hindoo vedas teach us dwells in all men. The coat too straightly cut by our pattern may cramp and chafe the wearer overmuch, and sympathy, love, faith and patience are the surest keys to thorough understanding of our fellow man and woman.

Beyond doubt there would be fewer matrimonial disappointments if all who marry would resolve to see only good in one another and steadfastly live up to that resolve. People usually find that for which they diligently seek, and the fundamental doctrine of the new thought is that we invite what we expect; to look for good is to receive it. It is an older thought that courtesy and consideration for others are flowers which have their roots in charity and good will to all men.

Nowhere is charity, the love which "thinketh no evil, which is not easily provoked, which suffereth long and is kind," more urgently called for than in the marriage relation; nowhere is there greater need of faith and hope as well as of love. There is nothing which so draws us to people as the effort to do good to them, and thus love unconsciously begets love. To expect the best of people, if there be any good in them, is to bring out that good; and, thank heaven, there is much good in even the worst of us.

WHAT ARE THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE?

By John A. Hobson.

Good air, large, sanitary houses, plenty of wholesome, well-cooked food, adequate changes of clothing for the climate, ample opportunities of recreation—is there any one of these things that does not sensibly assist to lengthen the term of physical life? Yet most, if not all, of these things would be classed among comforts or even luxuries for laborers, though numbers of the well-to-do classes would readily admit that they were necessaries for them.

In tracing the historical process of development of wants and satisfactions each earlier element seems more important than each succeeding one, the need of food and physical protection being more pressing and essential than the needs of "the higher nature." Logically, however, or in the order of nature, considered as a complete system, not as a process—each subsequent need or satisfaction is more important and more valuable than the preceding one in time, because it represents a higher type of life. From this latter standpoint the early functions are valued chiefly as the means or material basis of a higher spiritual life.

The higher need and its satisfaction—the soul-saving or intellectual education—only seems important when viewed by itself, torn away from relations and conditions which attach it to other aspects of life.

SATISFIED.

My days have all been sunny,
My nights all full of dreams;
My gardens sweet with honey;
My groves with singing streams;
My house, from floor to rafter,
Delight forever fills;
My life is joy and—after—
It shall be if God wills.

My friends have all been true ones—
And many have I had;
My thoughts—both old and new ones—
Have evermore been glad;
My heart is light with laughter
And song that never stills;
My life is joy and—after—
It shall be if God wills.
—New York Sun.

After the Wedding

The maid of honor settled herself in the carriage with a great flutter of lace and chiffon and gave a long sigh.

"Wasn't Cora just the loveliest bride you ever saw?" she demanded breathlessly of the tall young man who climbed in after her.

"She was certainly a winner," admitted the young man. "It made me kind of blue, though, ushering for Tom's wedding, I tell you! He's the best ever and I hate to lose him!"

"Lose him!" cried the maid of honor. "I think it's perfectly hateful for a man's friends to act as if he had been snatched from them eternally by a cruel fate, just because he marries a nice girl and settles down. It's——"

"Oh, I don't mean it that way," protested the tall young man. "I'm not down on matrimony. I think I was blue because it wasn't my wedding. If——"

"Aren't you frightfully tired?" broke in the maid of honor hurriedly. "I am—standing up at that reception for three hours straight! I can't imagine why Aunt Mattie went home without me."

"I hope," said the young man, stiffly, "you don't think I forced myself on you! Cora's mother asked me to take you safely home."

"Oh," said the bridesmaid, with equal haughtiness, "I knew of course it was something like that! I knew you never would condemn yourself to an hour's ride with me unless you simply couldn't get out of it. I'm very sorry you should be so bored!"

"Now, Genevieve," said the young man, "don't be so foolish! You know perfectly well I'm not bored——"

"I suppose," said the maid of honor, icily, "that was the real trouble—my constitutional foolishness! That was why you discovered it was all a mistake."

"I!" cried the usher. "If it wasn't you who broke off our engagement fair and square I'd like to have some one point out to me what really happened."

"I thought you wanted it broken off!" said the maid of honor. "I'm glad it wasn't announced and nobody knew it. I'd hate so to put you to any trouble or annoyance. As it is, nobody is the wiser. I don't suppose Cora's mother realized she was picking out the one girl in all the world you disliked most for you to escort home. Isn't it funny?"

"Perfectly killing," said the young man. "It makes me feel about as much like laughing as a funeral would. It's a shame, too, when the best man obviously was yearning for my chance!"

"Why didn't you give it to him, then?" inquired the maid of honor, smoothly.

"Great guns!" breathed the usher. "You don't really care anything about Tad Kirby, do you? He hasn't enough brains to put in a peanut shell, for all his money. He——"

"Your temper certainly hasn't improved any," broke in the maid of honor. "You haven't a particle of right to object to Tad's paying me attentions if I choose to let him."

"I'm quite well aware of that!" said the young man, stormily.

"Well," said the maid of honor, "it doesn't make any difference to you, so it can't worry you much."

"That's all you know about it," said the usher. "Why—if things hadn't gone to smash we—you and I—would be having our wedding just about now!"

"Think of it!" cried the maid of honor, interestedly. "Think what you've escaped and thank fate! Why, all your best friends might be sighing over you as you just sighed over Tom, and mourning because they had lost you! As it is, you are safe and rescued and entirely free!"

"I'm glad you can be so philosophical," said the young man. "It shows you really didn't care much if you can consider the affair so lightly. Not that I expected your heart would be broken, but I thought possibly you might have a little tender feeling for what is past—and for what might have been."

There was a little silence as they rolled along. Then the maid of honor spoke casually.

"Neither Tom nor Cora seemed a bit

"THAT'S ALL YOU KNOW ABOUT IT."

scared at the wedding," she said. "I never saw people beam as they did. They really seemed happy!"

When the young man spoke his voice was gruff. "Not half," he said, "as happy as you and I would have been if things hadn't gone wrong! Oh, Genevieve—I can't stand it any longer! Isn't there a chance for us to go back to the beginning and start all over again?"

The maid of honor was crying into her ridiculous handkerchief. "I thought," she gasped, "I'd just d-die all evening, I was so miserable. Do you really care?"

"Thank heaven, Cora's mother happened to send me home with you," murmured the young man, somewhat indistinctly.

For the first time the maid of honor laughed, a choked, hysterical little laugh. "She—she didn't happen to," she confessed. "I asked her to!"—Chicago News.

Every Time.

"Never liked your paper,"
Growls old Skate;
But he makes a holler
When it's late!
—Burmingham Age-Herald.

CRITICISES THE RAILWAYS.

The Rev. Patrick Quinn of Dublin Amazed at Their Reckless Speed.

"In some respects the railroads in this country are behind ours," said the Rev. Patrick Quinn of Dublin, Ireland, in the Baltimore American. "One thing I have noticed that seems strange to me is the way the trains dash through towns. I never saw anything like it before, and I wonder people are not killed every day. In Great Britain there are iron fences on each side of the tracks through the cities and towns and guards are constantly on the watch to prevent people climbing over them or crawling underneath.

"In some places the authorities compel the railroad companies to put tunnels under crossings, and thus eliminate all danger. The trains here are so dirty, too. Why, I wash my hands thirty or forty times a day when I am traveling. The noise from the ringing of bells and the blowing of the whistles is almost enough to set one crazy. There is a perfect bedlam when a train starts from a station; a big bell clangs, the engine starts puffing and snorting, and all this, in addition to which shrill whistling is kept up for half an hour, while the train tears its way through the city. The appointments and the meals served I must say are pretty good. Our trains make better time than yours. You have nothing to equal the express from London to Glasgow or the one between London and Liverpool.

"This rush and dash in which you live all the time is enough to turn a man's head. Chicago is worse than any other city that I have visited in this respect, and the people there are almost criminals on the subject of speed. They tear around as if their time was worth hundreds of dollars a minute. It requires courage to try to cross one of the downtown streets. Automobiles, cars and wagons of all sorts tear up and down with an absolute disregard of human life. Several persons were knocked down and killed during the few days I spent in the city, and I breathed a sigh of relief when I got away."

Passing It On.

Greatness is thrust upon some individuals, patriotism on others. When the patriotism does not belong to one's own country the situation may prove embarrassing. Such it was in the case of Agostino Polidori, the great-grandfather of Dante Gabriel Rosetti. The incident is given in a life of the poet by his brother. Polidori, an Italian, was in Paris at the taking of the Bastile in 1789. He tells the story of his unexpected prominence and his extrication from the uncomfortable position.

I was passing by the Palais Royal while the populace was running to assault the fortress, and having encountered a highly powdered wig-maker, with a rusty sword held aloft, I, not expecting any such thing, and hardly conscious of the act, had the sword handed to me, as he cried aloud:

"Take it, citizen! Fight for your country!"

I had no fancy for such an enterprise, so, finding myself sword in hand, I at once cast about for some way to get rid of it; and, bettering my instruction from the man of powder, I stuck it into the hand of the first unarmed person I met.

"Take it, citizen!" I repeated. "Fight for your country!" Then I passed on and returned home.

Look yourself over candidly and honestly, and you will be surprised at the great amount of time you devote to foolishness.

We have longed all our lives to see some one shoot off a sky rocket in the day time, to see what it would look like.

FEWER DESERT ARMY

This Is Report Adjt.-Gen. Ainsworth Makes to Secretary of War.

BOISE BARRACKS ARE DISLIKED.

Greatest Percentage of Loss Occurs There—Total Enrollment in October, 78,166.

The campaign of the War Department against desertions from the army is meeting with success, according to Adjutant General F. C. Ainsworth, U. S. A., who stated in his annual report to the Secretary of War that the relative number of desertions was less in 1908 than in any other fiscal year since 1901. The desertions during the fiscal year 1908 were 4,503, or 4.6 per cent of the whole number of enlisted men in service in the army last year. In 1907 the percentage was 5.6, and in 1906 it reached the record of 7.4 per cent. Every branch of the service showed a decrease in the number of desertions during the year, with the single exception of the hospital corps, where there was a slight increase.

In analyzing the problem of dealing with desertions, the report says that the Fourteenth Cavalry had the largest relative number of desertions of any organization in the service, while the Third Infantry came second, and the Fifth Cavalry third. In troop G of the Fourteenth Cavalry the desertions amounted to 21.18 per cent. Boise Barrack, Idaho, enjoys the notoriety of having the most desertions of any post, the number there reaching 16.5 per cent.

Army Now Numbers 78,166.

It is pointed out in the report that while there was an increase in the authorized enlisted strength of the army, there was a much larger increase in the actual strength, which was only 9,315 enlisted men short of the authorized strength of Oct. 15, 1908, as against a deficiency of 20,535 enlisted men on Oct. 15, 1907. The total actual strength of the army, not including the hospital corps, on Oct. 15, 1908, was 78,166, as compared with 58,998 a year previous.

As a result of the riding tests ordered by the President, nineteen officers were placed on the retired list.

In commenting on the difficulties experienced in the past in obtaining recruits, Gen. Ainsworth says that "as a result of the earnest and continued efforts of the officers engaged in recruiting a sufficient number of recruits was obtained not only to fill the vacancies occurring during that year, but also to make considerable progress in filling the army to its maximum authorized strength."

Labor World

Cloth hat and cap makers at St. Louis recently organized.

Holland now has an estimated union labor membership of 75,000.

The Trades Unionist of Washington, D. C., devoted to union interests, has been taken out of the receiver's hands.

Engine drivers in Germany, woh have run their locomotives for ten years without accident are rewarded by the government.

The Iron Molders' Union of North America is planning to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary next year in an appropriate manner.

On Sept. 1 there were 182 subordinate unions affiliated with the Bakers and Confectioners' International, and the numerical increase during the last term was 2,893.

A bill to provide for a State tax to be used for the aid of injured miners and families of men killed in the mines will be presented to the Pennsylvania State Legislature.

The next convention of the Building Laborers' International Protective Union will be held in Boston, Mass., the date to be decided upon by the international executive board.

Coal forms 85 per cent of the mining output of Germany. Other minerals are salt, iron ores, copper, lead, zinc, pyrites, gold, silver, manganese, arsenic, saltpeter, vitriol and alum. The workmen number about 700,000, and the companies about 2,000.

The production of finished iron and steel in Pennsylvania in 1907 involved the employment of 137,712 people, who earned $91,413,394 during the year. More than one-half of this product, or 50 per cent was manufactured in the county of Allegheny.

Nominations for officers of the Cigarmakers' International Union are now being made, and the election will be held in December. International elections are held every five years.

Public employment bureaus, whose services in placing laborers are gratuitous, exist in the larger cities and towns of Alsace-Lorraine, as well as being more or less developed all over Germany.

A new regulation in Spain prohibits women under 25 and all children under 16 working in trades wherein there is danger from poisonous fumes and dust, or risk from fire and explosion.

The organization of new lodges of the Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks at Hartford and New Britain, Conn., is reported. Two more are in process of formation at Torington and Waterbruy. With these organizations the clerks will have twenty locals on the New Haven system.

A leading publicist, basing his argument on German official statistics, has reached the conclusion that the German workingman is now in a position to spend from 10 to 12 per cent more for necessities and pleasures than in 1895. He asserts that a similar investigation in the United States shows an advance of 8 per cent in the same period.

FARM AND GARDEN

Shoe your horses for the business they have to do.

If you can buy the cow that the other man doesn't want to sell you are generally pretty safe.

The ginseng craze seems to have passed out of sight in company with the Belgian hare delusion.

Have a fancy brand for the best grade of your fruit. Stencil it on every box and you will get a better price.

Old apple trees that are not doing any good, but which have sound trunks, may be brought to usefulness by grafting.

Narrow-chested horses have not the endurance that those have with good broad chests. Don't buy a thin-breasted horse.

On all dairy farms the great question in securing equipment is where to draw the line between essentials and non-essentials.

"Milk fed" poultry are poultry fattened for market on a milk and ground oats diet. This food produces white flesh—just the kind that brings the fancy prices.

A good deep hole in an out-of-the way place is the right place to plant all the old tin cans, broken bottles and other unburnable rubbish which makes the premises so unsightly.

In the last analysis one will reap the largest and most lasting results for himself in that undertaking in which he contributes most generously to the happiness and well being of those to whom he ministers.

One of the quickest ways of improving the soil of a farm is to put it down to clover, field by field, and pasturing the hogs on it. Cow peas may also be sown, and when full growth is attained the hogs may be turned in.

An old fruit grower says that the pick is the best tool he ever used around apple trees when the ground has become too hard. He sinks the pick 8 or 10 inches into the soil and merely pries the dirt loose, without disturbing the roots at all.

It is estimated by competent authorities that over 45 per cent of the food products of the better classes in the United States consist of animal products. In other words, half of the amount spent for food of the average family goes for meat, eggs and dairy products. This fact suggests why it pays the farmer to raise stock.

Farmers should study to know the weeds that grow on their farms. One man says he knows the name of every weed in his section of the state. When he sees a new weed he immediately finds out what it is called and by taking such an interest in weeds he has his farm practically free of them. The best methods of eradication is part of the study of weeds.

A government bulletin says that except in a general way the fertilizer requirement of soils becomes a problem for each farm, or for each class of farms under like conditions of soil, climate and system of cropping and fertilization. The indications are that fertilizers containing relatively more potash and nitrogen than do those now in general use would prove more effective.

In the Northern States alfalfa can be more easily started in the early part of August than in April, as when given the late planting opportunity is afforded during the preceding months to kill most of the weed seeds that may be lodged in the soil. The soil should be put in the best of tilth and the seed either drilled in or dragged enough so that there will be sufficient moisture for purposes of germination. It is well to remember that alfalfa, like red clover, does not do well on low or undrained soils.

With a view to freeing themselves from the dictation of beef prices by the Chicago packing houses, a group of Central Iowa farmers have lately shipped a carload of fine beeves direct to Portland, Me., where they will be loaded for shipment to England. A prior shipment direct to the Liverpool market resulted in their receiving such good prices that they were led to try the plan again. There would seem to be no good reason why this method could not be followed right along whenever Chicago or other packing house centers were not paying a fair price.

Wind-Broken Horses.

The faking of broken-winded horses is an art in itself. It is generally accomplished by means of drugs, arsenic being chiefly used. The trickster pays strict attention to such an animal's diet previous to a show. If during the trial a horse is a little short-winded the owner will turn furiously upon the groom for giving the horse too much hay, when in all probability it has had nothing to eat or drink for hours. The groom will thereupon explain how the animal got loose and ate a bushel of oats and half a truss of hay in the night, and that he was afraid of losing his job if he said anything about it. This explanation will in nine cases out of ten satisfy the intending purchaser.

Managing Young Chicks.

When the chickens are 9 to 10 weeks old at the Maine Experiment Station and the cockerels weigh 1¼ to 1½ pounds, the sexes are separated and the cockerels put by themselves into vacant brooder houses, 100 to a house. Each house has a yard in front about twelve feet square. The cockerels are fed on porridge three times a lay in V-shaped troughs, with four-inch sides. This is made of six parts corn meal, two parts middlings, one-half part linseed meal and two parts beef scrap by weight, and mixed with tepid water; milk would be better. They are fed all they will eat in one-half hour, when the troughs are removed and cleaned. The yards are kept clean by covering them with sand, straw or hay when they get dirty. The birds will stand this feeding for two or three weeks with good appetites. When they commence taking less they are dressed for market, and usually weigh 2¼ pounds dressed.

Have Your Seed Tested.

The United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Missouri College of Agriculture and Experiment Station, has installed at Columbia, Mo., a laboratory for the testing of seeds for Missouri farmers. This laboratory will be thoroughly equipped and it will be possible for the reports on seed samples sent in to be returned immediately. All that is necessary is for the farmer to send in the sample with his name attached and a letter accompanying it stating whether he wishes simply a quality test made or whether he wishes both a quality and germination test. This work will be free of charge for all farmers and seedsmen.

The farmers of Missouri are wasting annually thousands of dollars on impure seeds and seeds of low vitality, and the damage from weeds which are being introduced is scarcely to be overemphasized. Thus far the farmers have been almost at the mercy of unscrupulous seed dealers, and it is for this reason that this laboratory is being installed. It will be possible under this arrangement for a farmer to write to seed companies for samples and quotations, send these samples to Columbia for testing and then make an order on the result of this examination.

It is hoped that every Missouri farmer will take advantage of this opportunity to know the character and value of the seeds he buys.—Missouri Democrat.

Work in the Farm Dairy.

Too many farmers' wives do not know that salting is one of the most important things in buttermaking.

Every woman whose butter does not bring the highest price should attend the district institute or, better still, a short course at the state experiment station. She will learn some things about buttermaking she never dreamed of.

Creameries are becoming more strict in their demands for sweet cream. This is not easy to produce in hot weather, and nothing but the cleanest possible methods should be used.

Milk that is allowed to stand until it cools naturally will not keep as well as that which is cooled by water or ice immediately after it comes from the cow.

By setting the cream can in very cold water and stirring it frequently it will soon get down to 50 degrees and that is pretty safe.

Not long ago we passed a dairy where the man and his wife were milking a herd of fourteen fine looking fat shorthorn cows. Most of them were in pretty fair condition for beef. The dairyman complained that although he fed his cows well he did not seem to get enough rich milk to make the business pay. No wonder!

If the cow is off her feed, droops or shows and signs of illness, she should be taken from the herd at once. It is a mistake to change a cow's food suddenly and radically. If the cow is thriving feed should never be changed.

Newspapers wrapped around milk cans will keep them cool while being taken to the creamery.

Thin Milk.

As far its other constituents are concerned a milk poor in fat is as valuable a food as a milk rich in fat. The fat percentage, the popular standard by which milk is judged, is most valuable, while the proportions of the albuminoids, sugars and salts vary but little in the different samples of milk. In other words, while the energy-producing and heat-giving qualities of the several kinds of milk may be great or little, the valuable proteid ingredients, which go to the building up of the tissues—the prime property of any food—remain very much the same in all varieties of cow's milk.

Thus a "thin" milk is for all purposes, save for energy and heat production, as valuable a food as the so-called "rich milk." Indeed, it not infrequently happens, as the experimental breeding of young growing animals has shown, that a thin milk may prove in the long run more flesh-forming than a rich milk, inasmuch as the former is less liable to induce gastrocentric disorders. Let us consider what this means. It means, first of all, that the enormous quantity is turned to more economical use than the feeding of animals or the manufacture of "ivory" for table knives and piano keys.

The despised skim milk is a valuable article of food, capable of supplying many of the wants of the organism, and, from its lightness and digestibility, peculiarly suitable to those whose digestive powers are debilitated. It means, further, that buttermilk, which can be had for the asking almost anywhere in this country, is also a valuable food for men and women, although at present utilized only to feed pigs. Surely, if he is esteemed the greatest benefactor to the race who can grow two grains of corn where only one grew before, in a like manner honor should be paid him who rescues a waste product and transforms it into a valued article of a nation's diet.—Medical Record.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

The United States and Japan have set down in black and white their mutual sentiments concerning the points upon which their interests touch. Thus briefly, save in one important particular, may be summarized the meaning of the identical notes which Secretary Root and Ambassador Takahira exchanged in the State Department at Washington. The two governments wish to encourage the free and peaceful development of their Pacific commerce; they desire the maintenance of the status quo upon these waters; they have no plans for aggression upon each other's territory; they seek equal trade opportunities in China, and they will use all peaceful means to assure the integrity and independence of that empire. These are simple formulations of friendship. The sole clause which is more than this is the mutual pledge of the two powers to communicate with each other with the purpose of reaching an understanding, should any event arise to disturb the principles above set forth.

-:—:-

During the past year the General Land office has recommended that suits be brought on timber land claims aggregating 377,510. There were secured 234 indictments for fraud, which resulted in sixty-three convictions and sixty acquittals, the remaining cases not yet having been tried. Two thousand eight hundred and eighty-five entries were canceled because of adverse reports of special agents. By reason of investigations there have been recovered from fraudulent entry during the fiscal year 1907-08 a total of 383,000 acres, exclusive of many relinquishments.

-:—:-

The Secretary of the Treasury gave notice of a third issue of Panama Canal bonds to the amount of $30,000,000, bids for which will be received up to Dec. 5. A new plan to prevent fake bids is a requirement of a deposit of cash equal to 2 per cent of the value of the bonds required by bidder. The new issue will be dated Nov. 1, 1908, and will bear interest at 2 per cent, being redeemable in ten years and payable in thirty. It will make a total of canal bonds of $84,631,980. Owing to the treasury deficit, the working cash balance has been reduced to $18,000,000.

—:-

The chemists of the national Department of Agriculture report that they have succeeded in making a good quality of paper from cornstalks, and that the new paper can be produced more cheaply than that made of wood pulp. If experience should confirm this gratifying information, a new source of wealth will have been created for the corn-growing States, and the depletion of the forests will be checked. But it is necessary that experiments be made on a large scale before the commercial feasibility of the discovery will be made certain.

-:—:-

By order of the Treasury Department, national bank examiners will hereafter be required to quiz directors of national banks to ascertain their fitness to be directors, and to find out if they really manage the bank or are only dummies. A list of twenty-nine questions has been prepared for the examiners to answer in reports to the Comptroller. The last two are, "How many of the directors have read the national bank act? How many know the duties of directors and what the courts have decided as to the responsibility and liability of directors?"

-:—:-

Labor leaders in their conference with the President regarding needed legislation have brought out more plainly than ever before the desire of the labor interests to eliminate lawsuits in collecting damages under employers' liability laws. It has been found, the labor leaders claim, that the lawsuits result in benefit to lawyers only, and that they are not a necessary step in the insurance of justice to either side.

-:—:-

Practically no merchants or general consumers have appeared before the House tariff committee which is now conducting hearings in Washington, but all of the manufacturing interests are represented. It is expected that the consumers will make their influence felt when Congress takes up tariff revision at the special session.

-:—:-

Photographs showing the destruction of their homes, carried on under the direction of the city authorities, and which has left 100 Chinese of Reno, Nevada, homeless, have been secured by the Chinese and sent to the Chinese minister in Washington, with a petition that he take up the matter and have their homes restored.

-:—:-

The United States supreme court has taken up one of the most important calendars in its history. There are many big railroad cases; the case of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, the Oklahoma bank deposit guaranty law and a number of land cases.

-:—:-

The fruit growers of California and Florida appeared before the House committee on tariff and urged the placing of a higher duty on their products.

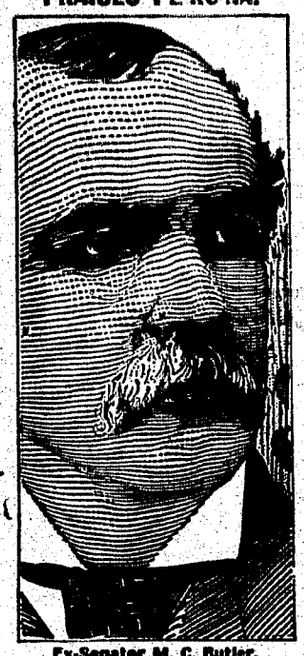
-:—:-

The Secretary of the Navy has awarded the contract for the construction of a 21,825-ton battleship, the Utah, to the New York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, N. J., at its bid of $3,946,000 for a twenty and three-quarter knot ship.

-:—:-

Secretary Cortelyou has received bids for $30,000,000 Panama canal bonds or any part thereof, to bear 2 per cent interest. The bonds will be dated Nov. 1, 1908, thus making this a new issue, and interest will begin as of that date.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



Ex-Senator M. C. Butler.

Dyspepsia Is Often Caused By Catarrh of the Stomach—Peruna Relieves Catarrh of the Stomach and Is Therefore a Remedy for Dyspepsia.

Hon. M. C. Butler, U. S. Senator from South Carolina for two terms, in a letter from Washington, D. C., writes to the Peruna Medicine Co., as follows:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, besides a good tonic."

CATARRH of the stomach is the correct name for most cases of dyspepsia. Only an internal catarrh remedy, such as Peruna, is available.

Peruna Tablets can now be procured

Ask your Druggist for a Free Peruna Almanac for 1909.

Progress.

"Think," said the optimist, "of how civilization has progressed since the terrors of the Roman arena."

"Yes," answered Sirus Baker. "Nowadays when we're looking for thrills we go to a little parade ground and watch some aviator risk his life on short turns."—Washington Star.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Severing His Connection.

"You're going to quit old Spatcash's employ, are you? When does your resignation take effect?"

"Er—last night."

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Instructive.

"Your friend is a literary authority, is he? Has he ever done any constructive work?"

"No; destructive. He's a book reviewer."

It's the judgment of many smokers that Lewis' Single Binder 5c cigar equals in quality the best 10c cigar.

The floor area of St. Peter's, Rome, is 227,069 square feet, being the greatest floor area of any cathedral in the world.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Had Predicted Greatness.

"How do you like running a street car?"

"It ain't so bad," replied the boy graduate. "However——"

"Yes?"

"I don't think much of our class prophet."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

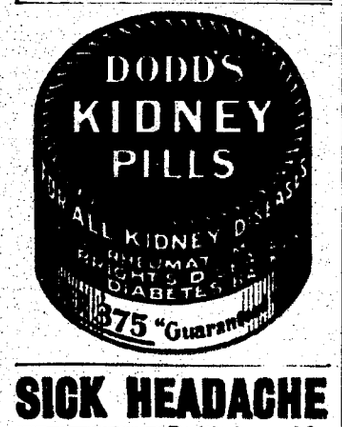
If Necessary.

"Marie, isn't that sealskin sack of yours good enough for another winter?"

"John, have you been losing money on 'change?"

"I have."

"It is."—Chicago Tribune.



SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature *Brent Good*

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

There are thirty-nine miles of books on the shelves of the British museum.

Only 60,000 full-blooded red Indians are to be found to-day in the United States.

To cleanse the streets of the city of London, nearly 80,000,000 gallons of water are annually required.

Printing from movable type was known in Korea over a century before the invention of the art in Europe.

The Turkish day begins exactly at sunset, and at that time the Turk sets his clocks and watches on the hour of 12.

Although the sand in the Sahara only averages thirty feet in depth, it has been found 200 feet below the surface.

In a single minute a machine which cuts up wood to make matches will turn out 40,000 "splints," as they are called.

The Calcutta constable—or "parawallah," as he is called—has an apparatus attached to his shoulders to support an umbrella over his head.

After twenty years of experimenting an Edinburg firm has brought out an essence of tea which is said to preserve the aroma and cheering qualities of the prepared leaf.

Italians of the poorer class generally enjoy good health. This is partly attributed to the fact that the working classes of Italy eat less meat than those of other European nations.

It has been stated in the Calcutta press that the government railways in India will next year use coal brought to India by steamer from Natal, because it is better than Bengal coal and more economical.

The intellectual man of forty is the world's greatest asset as far as work is concerned, though the discoveries which have advanced the world are all made before that age. The planting is done before twenty, the crop grows from twenty to forty and the golden harvest is from forty to sixty, occasionally until seventy.—Army and Navy Life.

America has now triumphed over Egypt and India in holding what will soon be the largest irrigated tract of desert land in the world. This is what is known as the Twin Falls country in the State of Idaho. The ultimate area under irrigation, when the entire Twin Falls project shall have been completed, will be 1,350,000 acres.—Harper's Weekly.

The total amount of pensions paid by the United States between 1866 and 1908, inclusive, was $3,654,663,304.42, and the cost, maintenance and expenses of the organization for the payment of these pensions during the same period were $122,574,462.96, a total of $3,777,237,828.38, exceeding the amount of money in circulation in this country in 1907 by more than $1,120,000,000.—Army and Navy Life.

Uruguay is taking a national census. From 40,000 to 45,000 persons are engaged in the task, which works out at about one person in every twenty-five of the population of the republic. This large proportion is found necessary owing to the very scattered character of the population in certain parts of the interior, where there are only two or three inhabitants to the square mile.

The maharajah gaekwar of Baroda has melted down and converted into bullion the celebrated gold and silver cannon of Baroda. Of these costly but useless toys the silver guns of a former gaek were the inspiration. In order to "go one better" than his predecessor, the late gaekwar had the gold guns cast and mounted at a cost, it is said, of $500,000. They reposed in the state armory and were the wonder and admiration of all visitors.

A Matamoras newspaper calls attention to a test of the pumping of water in the Rio Grande region for irrigation compared to the older method of constructing dams. A 36-inch pump with 36,000 gallons capacity on a 24-foot lift, was operated at a fuel cost of 62½ cents an hour. Whatever irrigation is being attempted on the Mexican side is being done through the pumping system, and there is every prospect that more and more of it will be attempted by the owners of land along the river.

Japan's first school for the education of actresses has been formally opened at Tokio, under the direction of Sada Yokka. Of the young women who presented themselves for admission about twenty were accepted and they will take a two years' course. More than twice that number, all having the educational requirements, applied for admission, but could not be accepted because, as the head of the school explained, "their small stature precluded their assuming the heroine parts which belong to the dramatic literature of Europe."

In New Zealand the native Polynesian race, crowded by Europeans, is becoming extinct. Many of the imported animals run wild and multiply rapidly at the expense of the native species, even the streams being filled with European and American trout, which grow to great size. Introduced plants thrive quite as remarkably. New forests are being created designedly because the native trees, though yielding excellent timber, grow very slowly and already many millions of larches, oaks, spruces, Douglas firs and eucalyptus have been planted, while seedlings from them are being continually added.

An addition to the list of phraseological coincidences has just been made by a speaker at the religious congress now assembled in the Oxford schools. For a competent student of any great subject there was, said Prof. Rhys David, no better way of clarifying and increasing knowledge than writing a book about it. Something like the same sentiment was expressed a little more cynically by the late Bishop Creighton at a Dictionary of National Biography dinner. "Whenever," he declared, "I have found myself especially ignorant of any subject, I have always tried to get a commission for an article on it, and in this way I have picked up a good deal of useful information."—Westminster Gazette.

CONGRESS TO BE BUSY

Some of the Things that Await Action in the Sessions Recently Begun.

POSTAL SAVINGS IS LEADER.

Labor Legislation, Parcels Post and Reorganization of the Navy Also Features.

Washington correspondence:

SEVERAL highly important pieces of legislation await action by Congress in addition to the annual appropriation bills which must be voted before March 4. The list includes the following:

Postal savings bank bill.

Parcels post legislation.

Amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law.

Establishment of Appalachian and White mountain forest reserves.

Corporation legislation, including the establishment of a governmental licensing system which will permit control of stock and bond issues.

Labor legislation.

Extension of ocean mail facilities.

Provision for the thirteenth census.

Settlement of the Brownsville affair.

Passage of a rivers and harbors bill.

Strengthening of the public land laws.

Reorganization of the navy department.

By far the most important piece of legislation which it is incumbent upon Congress to enact at this time is the postal savings bank legislation, indorsed by both the Republican and Democratic parties in their last national convention. The outlook for further amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law does not appear good at the coming session.

Control of Corporations.

Legislation looking to the further regulation and control of corporations by following the President's idea to license interstate corporations, requiring publicity of their accounts and regulating their stock and bond issues, is not expected at the coming session. The leaders of Congress take the position that the country, which is just now recovering from a depression and facing a revision of the tariff, should not have further embarrassments thrown upon its business interests.

Much interest is manifested in the recommendations of the President on labor legislation and the subsequent attitude of Congress thereon. The entire Atlantic coast will be found this winter readvocating the White mountain and Appalachian forest-reserve bill, which has some hope of passage.

The mere question of appropriating $14,000,000 to take the thirteenth census of the United States in 1910 is not nearly so important to Congress as seeing to it that the enumerators and other special-census employes are not made amenable to the civil service.

Two years ago Congress passed a rivers-and-harbors bill carrying in cash appropriations and authorizations almost $100,000,000. This year the bill will be extremely important by reason of the fact that the inland waterways commission has since that time mapped out a definite policy for Congress to pursue.

Whether the proposed reorganization of the Navy Department will be attempted by this Congress or not depends upon how soon the President appoints his commission to make recommendations, how soon the recommendations are made and how long it takes Congress to accept them.—Leroy T. Vernon, in Chicago Daily News.

America's Fire Losses.

Apart from any incidental or accompanying expense, the cost of fire, of actual combustion and destruction of property in this country, is equivalent to a tax of $2.30 per capita a year; in all of Europe the average corresponding tax is a trifle less than 33 cents per capita. In Italy it is 12 cents; in Germany 49 cents, in 30 foreign cities the average is 61 cents, while in 232 American cities it is $3.10. We have 4.05 fires to each thousand people; Europe has .86 fires per thousand. New York City has 12,182 fires a year, with a fire loss of $7,568,600. Her fire department costs her $10,000,000 a year, and it is estimated that the cost to public and private protection combined amounts to pretty nearly $60,000,000 a year. Now, in all of London there are 3,843 fires in a year, and in the whole of the British kingdom in the same period there were but 35 fires of over $50,000 cost each, and all of those 35 fires cost but $3,785,000. Rome, a city of 500,000 people, suffers a damage of but $56,000 a year, and her fire department of 200 men costs but another $50,000.

Blindness Cured After 30 Years.

Miss Alice Hollis of Huron, Mich., who has been blind for thirty-six years, has just returned to her home from a visit to the great Dr. Pagenstitcher at Wiesbaden, Germany, with her sight almost wholly restored. Miss Hollis was stricken with blindness when 13 years old, by the application of a too strong caustic for inflammation of the eyes. She heard of a like case which had been cured by Pagenstitcher, and resolved to make the trial. She traveled from Huron to Wiesbaden all alone.

Valuable Snake Poison Secured.

After a desperate fight with an 8-foot specimen of the deadly bushmaster snake in captivity at the Bronx zoo, New York, Curator Ditmars and his helpers succeeded in extracting a teaspoonful of the snake's poison to be used for scientific purposes. The snake was presented to the zoo by Chemist E. W. Runyon, with the understanding that he was to have the first venom obtained. The bushmaster is the most dangerous of all snakes and is seldom seen in captivity. It took months of patient watching in its haunts in Trinidad before this specimen was captured.

CATTLE DISEASES ALARMING.

Secretary of Agriculture to Personally Direct Fight Against Them.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has decided to take personal direction of the fight against the highly contagious foot and mouth disease which has broken out among the cattle in certain sections of Pennsylvania and New York. He has begun holding conferences with inspectors in those States. One of the greatest dangers feared is that the dairy supply of the great cities will become infected. More than 200 inspectors are in the afflicted area killing cattle which show the first signs of the disease. The territory now covered by the disease is already larger than the section of New England which had the same trouble two years ago. The Secretary has asked all railroads east of the Mississippi to disinfect their cattle equipment that had been in the infected area within six weeks. The disease when transmitted to man is seldom fatal. Its invariable signs are sores about the mouth and between the toes. Buffalo is the chief center of the present epidemic. The British government has quarantined against all cattle from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

While rejoicing over the fact that last week's receipts were the largest of the year, cattle men at Chicago were forced to own that they stood in daily fear of the cattle plague or hoof and mouth disease which has been discovered among cattle in the East. All of the stock sent from Chicago last week bound for foreign shores was stopped in Pennsylvania and New York, and either slaughtered immediately or held for rigid inspection. The plague was discovered in Philadelphia, and a number of slaughter houses quarantined and cattle and sheep killed.

SEASON'S HUNTING ACCIDENTS.

Chicago Broker and a Florida Judge Among Those Killed.

The hunting season thus far has been much less deadly than those of previous years. Only 57 persons were accidentally killed this year, against 72 in 1907 and 74 in 1906. The total of injured shows an increase, the number for 1908 being 91, against 81 in 1907 and 70 in 1906. Over half the fatal accidents happened in the States of Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, the number in those States being 7, 6, 8, and 17 respectively.

One well-known Chicago man was a victim. He was Sidney B. Tremble, a broker. He was shot by Frank Stuart, his hunting companion while in Kansas. Mr. Tremble died before assistance could be secured. Judge J. C. McKinnon of Marianna, Fla., also was killed. A hunting companion attempted to climb a fence carrying three guns. One was discharged and Judge McKinnon, who was near him, received the charge in the abdomen. Five of the dead were mistaken for deer and ten were drowned.

An unusual feature this year is the killing of two women. Mrs. Jacob Gantz of Warsaw, Ind., was killed by her husband, who had shot at a hawk. Mrs. Albert Skinner of Peru, Ind., met death at the hands of her husband, who accidentally shot her as he was starting on a hunting trip.

Calcutta is terrorized by an outbreak of political crimes.

It was erroneously reported here that Emperor William had made a successful ascension in the Zeppelin airship.

An official census of Berlin and its suburbs shows that there are in the territory 40,124 persons without employment. Of this number only 1,716 are women.

France has proposed to the Mexican government that King Victor Emanuel of Italy be named to arbitrate the rival claims of these two countries to the ownership of Clipperton island.

The steamer Minnewauska, the largest vessel of the fleet of the Atlantic Transport line, was successfully launched at Belfast, Ireland. She is of 14,500 tons and will start in the New York service early in 1909.

Through an accidental explosion in the river Drina, near Sevornick, it was discovered that Servians are planting mines in all the streams between their country and the province of Bosnia, which Austria recently annexed.

An encounter between two warring factions of students attending the University of Vienna resulted in injury to ten of the young men. The cause of the conflict is antagonism between the pan-German and the Jewish students.

The question that has arisen between France and Germany over what has come to be known as the "Casablanca incident," arising out of the arrest by the French authorities of German deserters from the French foreign legation, will be referred to a court of arbitration.

The committee on privileges of the House of Lords declared the right of Albert Kirby Fairfax, who is a native of Virginia and who has been described as the only American bearing an English title, to the rank and title of Lord Fairfax of Cameron in the Scottish peerage.

John Henniker Heaton, father of the imperial penny postage idea, addressing a big audience in the Royal Colonial institute in London, advocated the transmission of cablegrams at 1 penny a word. He declared that an immediate end ought to be put to the present cable monopoly at any cost.

The German government has accepted nine items of the proposed conference of the powers on the status of the Balkan States and Turkey, reserving those questions affecting Austria-Hungary. This is the net result of the mission of M. Isvolsky, the representative of Russia, who initiated the conference.

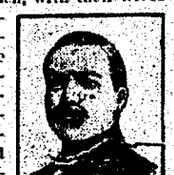
The negotiations between Bulgaria and Turkey, according to official advices, are proceeding slowly and unsatisfactorily at Constantinople. The Bulgarian government is reticent on the matter of the terms exchanged, but there is undisguised impatience in official circles here over the Porte's dilatory tactics.

To congratulate the Rev. Robert Collyer on his eighty-fifth birthday, twenty members of the Unitarian Club entertained him at dinner in New York. Andrew Carnegie was the first speaker and said: "I am not a Unitarian, but I have long ceased to pay much attention to the divisions of Christianity. I vote for the whole ticket. I was born nearer to Dr. Collyer than anyone else here. I sailed from Glasgow in 1848; he came in 1850. That is the only occasion I think in which I got ahead of him. He became a teacher of men; I went into business determined to make $600 a year. We both followed the prophets, but I with my well-known preference for simplified spelling, spelt them profits."

REV. DR. COLLYER.

-:—:-

As many as possible of the 5,000 New England members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, with their wives and friends, assembled in Boston recently to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the big order. All the railroads ran special trains or made special provision for carrying the men of their systems to Boston and back. Patrick H. Morrissey of Cleveland, grand master of the order, was present and spoke at the union meeting at the Boston Theater and also at the banquet, which in a measure was in his honor. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen is one of the largest and best managed labor organizations on the continent, and a large part of the credit for its fine standing is declared to be due to Grand Master Morrissey.



P. H. MORRISSEY.

-:—:-

Prince Henry of Prussia, who was a passenger the other day in Count Zeppelin's new airship for several hours, is the only brother of the German Emperor, whose junior he is by three years and six months. He is now 46 years old and holds several military commands besides being admiral of the Baltic. Prince Henry is popularly known as "the sailor prince" and is much liked for his democratic ways and his love of fun. He is an athlete and is larger and stronger than his brother the Emperor. In 1888 Prince Henry married Princess Irene of Hesse and of Rhine, and is the father of two sons, of whom the eldest is 19 years old, and of three daughters.

PRINCE HENRY.

-:—:-

Col. George Washington Goethals, who has been exonerated of the charges made by President Brothers of the Balanced Crane Cable Company, New York, who asserted that his company had been unfairly discriminated against in the award of contracts for the Panama Canal work and hinted at corruption in the administration of the canal work, has been chief engineer of the Panama Canal since February, 1907. He was born in Brooklyn in 1858 and was graduated from West Point in 1880. For several years he was an instructor at West Point, and in the Spanish-American war he was chief of engineers, winning much praise for his services in that office.

COL. G. W. GOETHALS.

-:—:-

Joseph C. Sibley, the Pennsylvania Congressman whose name figured in the recent Standard Oil disclosures, will not be directly affected by the unpleasant revelations for he voluntarily retired from Congress a couple of years ago and has not sought political preferment since. Sibley was born 57 years ago in New York, and after teaching school, farming, merchandizing and selling goods on the road he struck a paying lead as an oil producer and amassed considerable wealth through the medium of a signal oil. He went into politics while still comparatively young.

JOS. C. SIBLEY.

If the coal receipts continue to be as heavy as they are now till the close of navigation there will be about 4,000,000 tons stored on the Superior docks when the ice closes the shipping for the winter. The shipments to the West have only very recently become as heavy as they should be so that there was a large difference between the receipts and shipments that have been added to the supply on hand two months ago. All the docks are filled up and some of them are contemplating the advisability of chartering boats for the winter storage of coal.

C. M. Heald of Buffalo, president of the Mutual Transit Company, has ordered of the Great Lakes Engineering works of Detroit two package freight steamers, 350 feet long, and together costing $500,000, to be completed for the opening of navigation in 1909.

At Kansas City, Mo., E. E. Clarke, interstate commerce commission, has resumed in the federal court a hearing on the complaint of the Kansas City Board of Trade against the present grain rate adjustment of the railroads in northern Kansas.

TORTURED SIX MONTHS

By Terrible Itching Eczema—Baby's Suffering Was Terrible—Soon Entirely Cured by Cuticura.

"Eczema appeared on my son's face. We went to a doctor, who treated him for three months. Then he was so bad that his face and head were nothing but one sore and his ears looked as if they were going to fall off, so we tried another doctor for four months, the baby never getting any better. His hand and legs had big sores on them and the poor little fellow suffered so terribly that he could not sleep. After he had suffered six months we tried a set of the Cuticura Remedies and the first treatment let him sleep and rest well; in one week the sores were gone and in two months he had a clear face. Now he is two years and has never had eczema again. Mrs. Louis Beck, R. F. D. 3, San Antonio, Tex., April 15, 1907."

Omitted.

The two old neighbors had met on the street.

"Mornin', Sam," said the first. "I hear your son Bill has got through college successfully."

"Yep," said the other.

"Learn anythin'?"

"Yep."

"What's he got out of it chiefly?"

"He kin speak seven languages."

"Fine!"

"Oh, I dunno. Trouble is they forgot to teach him any idees to express with 'em."—New York Herald.

PROVED BY TIME.

No Fear of Any Further Trouble.

David Price, Corydon, Ia., says: "I was in the last stage of kidney trouble—lame, weak, run down to a mere skeleton. My back was so bad I could hardly walk and the kidney secretions much disordered. A week after I began using Doan's Kidney Pills I could walk without a cane, and as I continued my health gradually returned. I was so grateful I made a public statement of my case, and now seven years have passed, I am still perfectly well."

Sold by all dealers. 50c a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Armor on Warships.

The thickness of armor on modern warships is truly astonishing. The side armor of a first-class battleship usually varies from sixteen and one-half inches thick at the top of the belt to nine and one-half inches at the bottom. The gun turrets are often protected by armor from fifteen inches to seventeen inches thick.

Whiskey for Lame Back.

The increased use of whiskey for lame back rheumatism is causing considerable discussion among the medical fraternity. It is an almost infallible cure when mixed with certain other ingredients and taken properly. The following formula is effective: "To one half pint of good whiskey add one ounce of Toris Compound and one ounce Syrup Sarsaparilla Compound. Take in tablespoonful doses before each meal and before retiring."

Toris compound is a product of the laboratories of the Globe Pharmaceutical Co., Chicago, but it as well as the other ingredients can be had from any good druggist.

Legal Note.

A London city man recently wrote to a lawyer in another town asking for information touching the standing of a person there who had owed the Londoner a considerable sum of money for a long time. "What property has he that I could attach?" was one of the questions asked. The lawyer's reply was to the point. "The person to whom you refer," he wrote, "died a year ago. He has left nothing subject to attachment except a widow."—Punch.

Accounting for the Size.

"Do you remember that hat you sold me yesterday afternoon?" said the man entering the hat store.

"Very well, sir," replied the clerk.

"Well, when I got home I found it too small for me."

"I suppose you didn't get home until morning."—Yonkers Statesman.

Cause and Effect.

"So they caught the fleeing robber, did they?"

"Yes, after a hot chase."

"And he broke down and confessed?"

"No; it was his automobile that broke down. He merely confessed."

Example at Hand.

The Doctor—You are talking about useless noises. Give us a few true facts. What is a useless noise?

The Professor—Well, in the phrase, "true facts," for instance, "true" is a useless noise.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Good Digestion Follows Right Food.

Indigestion and the attendant discomforts of mind and body are certain to follow continued use of improper food.

Those who are still young and robust are likely to overlook the fact that, as dropping water will wear a stone away at last, so will the use of heavy, greasy, rich food, finally cause loss of appetite and indigestion.

Fortunately many are thoughtful enough to study themselves and note the principle of Cause and Effect in their daily food. A N. Y. young woman writes her experience thus:

"Some time ago I had a lot of trouble from indigestion, caused by too rich food. I got so I was unable to digest scarcely anything, and medicines seemed useless.

"A friend advised me to try Grape-Nuts food, praising it highly, and as a last resort, I tried it. I am thankful to say that Grape-Nuts not only relieved me of my trouble, but built me up and strengthened my digestive organs so that I can now eat anything I desire. But I stick to Grape-Nuts."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The percentage of improved land, that is, land under crops and grass, is in this country 22; in England it is 76; in Germany about 60.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

The United States patent office is months behind in its work.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

Habitual Constipation

May be permanently overcome by proper personal efforts with the assistance of the one truly beneficial laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, which enables one to form regular habits daily so that assistance to nature may be gradually dispensed with when no longer needed, as the best of remedies, when required, are to assist nature and not to supplant the natural functions, which must depend ultimately upon proper nourishment, proper efforts, and right living generally.

To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. ONLY

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS

one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

320 ACRES

of Wheat Land

in Western Canada

WILL MAKE YOU RICH

50 bushels per acre have been grown. General average greater than in any other part of the Continent. Under New Regulations it is possible to secure a Homestead of 160 acres free, and additional 160 acres at $3.00 per acre.

"The development of the country has made marvellous strides. It is a revelation, a record of conquest by settlement that is remarkable."—Extract from correspondence of a National Editor, who visited Canada in August last.

The grain crop of 1908 will not many farmers $20.00 to $25.00 per acre. Cattle-raising, Mixed Farming and Dairying are the principal industries. Climate is excellent; Social Conditions the best; Railway Advantages unequalled; Schools, churches and markets close at hand.

Lands may also be purchased from Railway and Land Companies.

FOR "LAST BEST WEST" pamphlets, maps and information as to how to secure lowest Railway Rates, apply to W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or C. J. Broughton, Room 412, Merchants' Loan and Trust Building, Chicago, Ill.; E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.; M. V. McInnes, 176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.; T. O. Currie, Room 12, B. Callahan Block, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Rogers, 3rd Floor, Traction Terminal Building, Indianapolis, Ind., Authorized Government Agents.

Please say where you saw this advertisement.

PIMPLES

"I tried all kinds of blood remedies which failed to do me any good but I have found the right thing at last. My face was full of pimples and blackheads. After taking Cascarets they all left. I am continuing the use of them and recommending them to my friends. I feel fine when I rise in the morning. Hope to have a chance to recommend Cascarets."

Fred C. Wilken, 76 Elm St., Newark, N. J.

Best for The Bowels

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 585

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

Paxtine

TOILET ANTISEPTIC

Keeps the breath, teeth, mouth and body antiseptically clean and free from unhealthy germ-life and disagreeable odors, which water, soap and tooth preparations alone cannot do. A germicidal, disinfecting and deodorizing toilet requisite of exceptional excellence and economy. Invaluable for inflamed eyes, throat and nasal and uterine catarrh. At drug and toilet stores, 50 cents, or by mail postpaid.

Large Trial Sample

WITH "HEALTH AND BEAUTY" BOOK SENT FREE

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., Boston, Mass.

ECZEMA, SKIN DISEASES

Almkiov's Remedies FOR ECZEMA, Salt Rheum, BARBER'S ITCH, RINGWORM, OLD SORES, SKIN POISONING FROM IVY OR DYES, ITCH, SCABIES, HEMORRHOIDS, PILES; GUARANTEED. SENT BY MAIL, $1.50. WRITE AND EXPLAIN YOUR TROUBLE. AGENTS WANTED.

Cooperstown, N.D.—S. Almkiov, Pharmacist

SETTLERS WANTED—Land for Sale. Tracts to suit purchasers. 160 to 3000 acres. Only agency located away from towns. Nine miles west of Enna. Will meet prospectors and return them to railroad without cost, IF WE TRADE. Don't believe them. See me for a square deal; have been here for many years, know the land and the people. Wanted, man to help handle propositions, with money and ability. For particulars address JOHN ESTES, Twist, Swisher Co., Texas

HELP FOR WOMEN INSIST ON HAVING **Dr. Martel's Preparation** The Standard Remedy. (At Druggists) Send for book, "Relief for Women." FRENCH DRUG CO., 80 W. 25th St., N. Y. City

FARMS FOR SALE Fine upland and bottom farms, 10 to 640 acres, $5 to $75 per acre. Will arrange for free transportation. PIKE REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION, Louisiana, Mo

C. N. U. No. 50—1908

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE SAY you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Keep It on Hand!

Cures of the most obstinate cases of Coughs and Colds have been effected by Piso's Cure. Thousands have used it and have been restored to perfect health. Contains no opium or other harmful drug. Does not upset the stomach or impair the digestion. Is the best Cough Cure. Sold by druggists for over 40 years. All druggists, 25 cts.

PISO'S CURE

Crawford Avalanche.

E. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year	$1 50
Six Months	75
Three Months	40

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, DEC. 10

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Eastern Michigan Power Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Michigan, with its principal office at the City of AuSable, Iosco county, said state, has filed a petition with the county clerk of the County of Iosco, Michigan, addressed to the Honorable, The Board of Supervisors of the County of Iosco, to be presented by the said county clerk, acting as clerk of said Board of Supervisors to the Board of Supervisors of said County of Iosco at their next meeting, praying and petitioning for authority, permission and leave to construct dams across the AuSable river in the County of Iosco, for the purpose, at the locations and of the height and description therein mentioned, viz:—

PURPOSE: The purpose of constructing said dams is to regulate, control and utilize the flow of said stream for power purposes.

LOCATION: The dams will be located and constructed across the AuSable river at as near right angles to the thread thereof as may be practicable, and the center of the dams, measuring up and down stream, will be at a point in the middle of the main channel of the stream which point will be approximately determined for each dam (except Number Six) as follows:

ROGERS BANK DAM: In Iosco county, township twenty-four (24) north, range eight (8) east, and within forty (40) rods of where the AuSable river crosses the line between sections thirty-four (34) and thirty-five (35).

COOKE DAM: In Iosco county, township twenty-four (24) north, range seven (7) east, on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section fifteen (15), and within thirty (30) rods of where the AuSable river crosses the north and south center line of said forty (40) acres.

FIVE CHANNELS DAM: In Iosco county, township twenty-four (24) north, range six (6) east, on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23) and within thirty-two (32) rods of where the AuSable river crosses the east line of said forty (40) acres.

LOWER BLUE JOE DAM: In Iosco county, township twenty-four (24) north, range six (6) east, on section twenty-two (22) and within thirty-two (32) rods of where the AuSable river crosses the north and south quarter line of said section twenty-two (22).

LOUD DAM: In Iosco county, township twenty-four (24) north, range six (6) east, on the west one-half of the northwest one-quarter of section twenty-one (21), and within twenty (20) rods of where the AuSable river crosses a north and south line, located twenty (20) rods west of the east line of said half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-one (21).

NUMBER SIX DAM: In Iosco county, township twenty-four (24) north, range six (6) east, on sections seventeen (17) and twenty (20), the northwesterly end of this dam being within sixteen (16) rods of the section line between said sections, and extending thence southeasterly across the river.

THOMPSON DAM: In Iosco county, township twenty-four (24) north, range five (5) east, on section thirteen (13), and within forty (40) rods south of where the AuSable river crosses the east and west quarter line of said section thirteen (13).

HEIGHT: The dams will be of approximate height hereinafter mentioned, measuring from the present normal level of water, viz:—

ROGERS BANK DAM—Thirty-four feet and not more than thirty-six.

COOKE DAM—Thirty-five feet and not more than thirty-eight.

FIVE CHANNELS DAM—Thirty-four feet and not more than thirty-six.

LOWER BLUE JOE DAM—Fifty feet and not more than fifty-two.

LOUD DAM—Twenty-eight feet and not more than thirty.

NUMBER SIX DAM—Twenty-three feet and not more than twenty-five.

THOMPSON DAM—Twenty-five feet and not more than twenty-eight.

DESCRIPTIONS: The dams will consist of a masonry portion constructed of stone or concrete and steel, or partly of both, and connected with the banks by earth-work embankments. The masonry portion will contain spill-ways or waste gates having a cross sectional area of at least four hundred and eighty (480) square feet.

There will be constructed at each dam a standard fish-shute according to the specifications of the Michigan Fish Commission.

It is also proposed to construct at each dam a shute for the passage of timber and logs, such shutes to be at least six (6) feet in width and three (3) feet in depth, with side walls of stone or concrete and a sloping floor or apron, and provided with gate or gates to control the flow of water and permit entrance to and passage through said shutes; to construct a skidway for passing small boats over and across said dams, but there will be no locks, shutes or public ways other than those above mentioned.

Notice is further given that said petition will be presented to and considered and acted upon by the said Board of Supervisors of Iosco county at a session of said Board to be held at the Court House in the City of Tawas City, in the County of Iosco, on the 5th day of January, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m. or as soon thereafter as said petitioner can be heard.

Dated, AuSable, December 4th, 1908.

EASTERN MICHIGAN POWER CO.
By EDWARD F. LOUD,
President.
By H. KIMBALL LOUD,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Eastern Michigan Power Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Michigan, with its principal office at the City of AuSable, Iosco county, said state, has filed a petition with the county clerk of the County of Oscoda, Michigan, addressed to the Honorable, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Oscoda, to be presented by the said county clerk, acting as clerk of said Board of Supervisors, to the Board of Supervisors of said County of Oscoda at their next meeting, praying and petitioning for authority, permission and leave to construct four dams across the AuSable river in the County of Oscoda for the purpose, at the locations and of the height and description therein mentioned, viz:—

PURPOSE: The purpose of constructing said dams is to regulate, control and utilize the flow of said stream for power purposes.

LOCATION: The dams will be located and constructed across the AuSable river at as near right angles to the thread thereof as may be practicable, and the center of the dams, measuring up and down stream, will be at a point in the middle of the main channel of the stream which point will be approximately determined for each dam as follows:

MANSFIELD ISLAND DAM: In Oscoda county, township twenty-six (26) north, range four (4) east, on section twenty-four (24) and within seventy (70) rods of where the AuSable river crosses the north and south quarter line of said section twenty-four (24).

LEWIS BANK DAM: In Oscoda county, township twenty-six (26) north, range three (3) east, on section ten (10), and within sixty (60) rods of where the AuSable river crosses the north and south quarter line of said section ten (10).

BAKER'S BRIDGE DAM: In Oscoda county, township twenty-six (26) north, range one (1) east, on section two (2) and within forty (40) rods of where the AuSable river crosses the north and south quarter line of said section two (2).

STATE ROAD DAM: In Oscoda county, township twenty-six (26) north, range two (2) east, on section five (5), and within thirty (30) rods of where the AuSable river crosses a north and south line located forty (40) rods west of the east line of said section five (5).

HEIGHT: The dams will be of approximate height hereinafter mentioned, measuring from the present normal level of water, viz:—

MANSFIELD ISLAND DAM—Twenty-seven feet and not more than twenty-nine.

LEWIS BANK DAM—Thirty feet and not more than thirty-two.

BAKER'S BRIDGE DAM—Thirty-two feet and not more than thirty-four.

STATE ROAD DAM—Twenty-three feet and not more than twenty-five.

DESCRIPTIONS: The dams will consist of a masonry portion constructed of stone or concrete and steel, or partly of both, and connected with the banks by earth-work embankments. The masonry portion will contain spill-ways or waste gates having a cross sectional area of at least four hundred and eighty (480) square feet.

There will be constructed at each dam a standard fish-shute according to the specifications of the Michigan Fish Commission.

It is also proposed to construct at each dam a shute for the passage of timber and logs, such shutes to be at least six (6) feet in width and three (3) feet in depth, with side walls of stone or concrete and a sloping floor or apron, and provided with gate or gates to control the flow of water and permit entrance to and passage through said shutes; to construct a skidway for passing small boats over and across said dams, but there will be no locks, shutes or public ways other than those above mentioned.

Notice is further given that said petition will be presented to and considered and acted upon by the said Board of Supervisors of Oscoda county at a session of said Board to be held at the Court House in the City of Mio in the County of Oscoda on the 2nd day of January, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m. or as soon thereafter as said petitioner can be heard.

Dated, AuSable, December 4th, 1908.

EASTERN MICHIGAN POWER CO.
By EDWARD F. LOUD,
President.
By H. KIMBALL LOUD,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Eastern Michigan Power Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Michigan, with its principal office at the City of AuSable, Iosco county, said state, has filed a petition with the county clerk of the County of Alcona, Michigan, addressed to the Honorable, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Alcona, to be presented by the said county clerk, acting as clerk of said Board of Supervisors, to the Board of Supervisors of said County of Alcona at their next meeting, praying and petitioning for authority, permission and leave to construct dams across the AuSable river in the County of Alcona, for the purpose, at the locations and of the height and description therein mentioned, viz:—

PURPOSE: The purpose of constructing said dams is to regulate, control and utilize the flow of said stream for power purposes.

LOCATION: The dams will be located and constructed across the AuSable river at as near right angles to the thread thereof as may be practicable, and the center of the dams, measuring up and down stream, will be at a point in the middle of the main channel of the stream which point will be approximately determined for each dam as follows:

WELLS DAM: In Alcona county, township twenty-five (25) north, range five (5) east, on the west half of the northwest one-quarter of section thirty-five (35), and within thirty-eight (38) rods of the east and west center line of said half.

BAMFIELD DAM: In Alcona county, township twenty-five (25) north, range five (5) east, and within thirty (30) rods of the point where the corners of section ten (10), eleven (11), fourteen (14), and fifteen (15), of said township meet.

FLAT ROCK DAM: In Alcona county, township twenty-six (26) north, range five (5) east, on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33) and within thirty (30) rods of the east and west center line of said forty (40) acres.

HEIGHT: The dams will be of approximate height hereinafter mentioned, measuring from the present normal level of the water, viz:—

WELLS DAM—Twenty-five feet and not more than twenty-seven.

BAMFIELD DAM—Thirty-seven feet and not more than thirty-nine.

FLAT ROCK DAM—Twenty-nine feet and not more than thirty-one.

DESCRIPTIONS: The dams will consist of a masonry portion constructed of stone or concrete and steel, or partly of both, and connected with the banks by earth-work embankments. The masonry portion will contain spill-ways or waste gates having a cross sectional area of at least four hundred and eighty (480) square feet.

There will be constructed at each dam a standard fish-shute according to the specifications of the Michigan Fish Commission.

It is also proposed to construct at each dam a shute for the passage of timber and logs, such shutes to be at least six (6) feet in width and three (3) feet in depth, with side walls of stone or concrete and a sloping floor or apron, and provided with gate or gates to control the flow of water and permit entrance to and passage through said shutes; to construct a skidway for passing small boats over and across said dams, but there will be no locks, shutes or public ways other than those above mentioned.

Notice is further given that said petition will be presented to and considered and acted upon by the said Board of Supervisors of Alcona county at a session of said Board to be held at the Court House in the City of Harrisville in the County of Alcona on the 5th day of January, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m. or as soon thereafter as said petitioner can be heard.

Dated, AuSable, December 4th, 1908.

EASTERN MICHIGAN POWER CO.
By EDWARD F. LOUD,
President.
By H. KIMBALL LOUD,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Eastern Michigan Power Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Michigan, with its principal office at the City of AuSable, Iosco county, said state, has filed a petition with the county clerk of the County of Alcona, Michigan, addressed to the Honorable, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Alcona, to be presented by the said county clerk, acting as clerk of said Board of Supervisors, to the Board of Supervisors of said County of Alcona at their next meeting, praying and petitioning for authority, permission and leave to construct dams across the AuSable river in the County of Alcona, for the purpose, at the locations and of the height and description therein mentioned, viz:—

PURPOSE: The purpose of constructing said dams is to regulate, control and utilize the flow of said stream for power purposes.

LOCATION: The dams will be located and constructed across the AuSable river at as near right angles to the thread thereof as may be practicable, and the center of the dams, measuring up and down stream, will be at a point in the middle of the main channel of the stream which point will be approximately determined for each dam as follows:

ROGERS BANK DAM: In Iosco county, township twenty-four (24) north, range eight (8) east, and within forty (40) rods of where the AuSable river crosses the line between sections thirty-four (34) and thirty-five (35).

COOKE DAM: In Iosco county, township twenty-four (24) north, range seven (7) east, on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section fifteen (15), and within thirty (30) rods of where the AuSable river crosses the north and south center line of said forty (40) acres.

FIVE CHANNELS DAM: In Iosco county, township twenty-four (24) north, range six (6) east, on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23) and within thirty-two (32) rods of where the AuSable river crosses the east line of said forty (40) acres.

LOWER BLUE JOE DAM: In Iosco county, township twenty-four (24) north, range six (6) east, on section twenty-two (22) and within thirty-two (32) rods of where the AuSable river crosses the north and south quarter line of said section twenty-two (22).

LOUD DAM: In Iosco county, township twenty-four (24) north, range six (6) east, on the west one-half of the northwest one-quarter of section twenty-one (21), and within twenty (20) rods of where the AuSable river crosses a north and south line, located twenty (20) rods west of the east line of said half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-one (21).

NUMBER SIX DAM: In Iosco county, township twenty-four (24) north, range six (6) east, on sections seventeen (17) and twenty (20), the northwesterly end of this dam being within sixteen (16) rods of the section line between said sections, and extending thence southeasterly across the river.

THOMPSON DAM: In Iosco county, township twenty-four (24) north, range five (5) east, on section thirteen (13), and within forty (40) rods south of where the AuSable river crosses the east and west quarter line of said section thirteen (13).

HEIGHT: The dams will be of approximate height hereinafter mentioned, measuring from the present normal level of water, viz:—

ROGERS BANK DAM—Thirty-four feet and not more than thirty-six.

COOKE DAM—Thirty-five feet and not more than thirty-eight.

FIVE CHANNELS DAM—Thirty-four feet and not more than thirty-six.

LOWER BLUE JOE DAM—Fifty feet and not more than fifty-two.

LOUD DAM—Twenty-eight feet and not more than thirty.

NUMBER SIX DAM—Twenty-three feet and not more than twenty-five.

THOMPSON DAM—Twenty-five feet and not more than twenty-eight.

DESCRIPTIONS: The dams will consist of a masonry portion constructed of stone or concrete and steel, or partly of both, and connected with the banks by earth-work embankments. The masonry portion will contain spill-ways or waste gates having a cross sectional area of at least four hundred and eighty (480) square feet.

There will be constructed at each dam a standard fish-shute according to the specifications of the Michigan Fish Commission.

It is also proposed to construct at each dam a shute for the passage of timber and logs, such shutes to be at least six (6) feet in width and three (3) feet in depth, with side walls of stone or concrete and a sloping floor or apron, and provided with gate or gates to control the flow of water and permit entrance to and passage through said shutes; to construct a skidway for passing small boats over and across said dams, but there will be no locks, shutes or public ways other than those above mentioned.

Notice is further given that said petition will be presented to and considered and acted upon by the said Board of Supervisors of Iosco county at a session of said Board to be held at the Court House in the City of Tawas City, in the County of Iosco, on the 5th day of January, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m. or as soon thereafter as said petitioner can be heard.

Dated, AuSable, December 4th, 1908.

EASTERN MICHIGAN POWER CO.
By EDWARD F. LOUD,
President.
By H. KIMBALL LOUD,
Secretary.

Alone with Mother.

Do not we all remember with pleasure the days when "the others" were out, or we, perhaps not perfectly well and mother had us in her drawing room, or work room, or took us out for a little walk alone? Not that we did not like to romp and play. Not that we did not appreciate to the full the picnics and other family expeditions which took place from time to time; but there was enjoyment of a different, deeper sort in those quiet times with mother, the remembrance of which has lasted half a life time. There is a very real danger that the mother of a large family may never fully come to know her children, and gain that influence over them for good individuality which is so desirable that every mother should have. We do not hesitate to say that is impossible for a woman to become the confident and friend of her children unless she weekly—nay, daily—spend some short time alone with each. Only in this way can each child feel the security of his or her ownership of that precious mother. The stearn realities of life permit only short seasons of recreation, and it is only by planning judiciously the arrangements of time and divisions of labor that a busy mother can insure a child his rightful portion of her company.

Making Home Happy.

Let every parent instill into the minds of the children the principle of self-sacrifice, cheerfulness, generosity and making others happy, make home so attractive that the boys and girls will find more pleasure there than elsewhere. Give the boys a pretty room; pictures and ornaments have a tendency to refine them. Give your children good and wholesome books, for the character of a child is greatly influenced by the books he reads. After reading the book of a noble and unselfish man, the children will try to emulate it. Music and flowers brighten the home. An interesting game will add much to the pleasure of an evening. Reading aloud is both pleasant and instructive. Let the conversation at the table always be bright and cheerful. And just here let us say, cultivate an excellent deportment at the table always, for however polished you may be, if your table manners are neglected they will surely betray you. Let each member of the household do all in his power to make home the brightest and happiest place on earth.

Grangers take Notice.

Saturday, Dec. 19th will be our regular meeting and the election of officers will take place on the above date, and every member is requested to be present.

ELIZA BROTT, Master.
S. B. BROTT, Secretary.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive before, and on Monday, the 14th day of December next, at eight o'clock p. m. at my office, will open, sealed bids for furnishing all material and doing all the labor of constructing a main and certain lateral sewers in the Village of Grayling, Michigan, under the supervision of the Street Commissioner of said Village.

A map and plans and specifications for said material and performing said labor may be seen at the store of Hans Peterson in said Village.

The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved.

H. P. OLSON,
Village Clerk.

Marked For Death.

"Three years ago I was marked for death. A grave-yard cough was tearing my lungs to pieces. Doctors failed to help me, and hope had fled, when my husband got Dr. King's New Discovery," says Mrs. A. C. Williams, of Bac, Ky. "The first dose helped me and improvement kept on until I had gained 58 pounds in weight and my health was fully restored." This medicine holds the world's healing record for coughs and colds and lung and throat diseases. It prevents pneumonia. Sold under guarantee at A. M. Lewis & Co's drug store. 50c and $1.00. Trial bottle free.

As Frances Put It.

Little Frances had begun to write letters under the supervision of mamma. Recently her mother was away on a visit, and Frances decided to write to her without help. She managed slang and the new mode of spelling in one sentence: "Grandma got a letter from Anty and the news in it nokt her out."

This Is Worth Reading.

Leo F. Zelinski, of 68 Gibson St., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I cured the most annoying cold sore I ever had, with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. I applied this salve once a day for two days, when every trace of the sore was gone." Heals all sores. Sold under guarantee at A. M. Lewis & Co's drug store. 25c.

YOUNG MEN

You Furnish The . . . . **HAND**

And I will furnish you with the . . . . . **RING**

I have a large assortment of - - - -

Set Rings

in solid gold mountings, also 14k narrow narrow and wide band rings - - - - -

The best kind of a **CHRISTMAS PRESENT**

C. J. HATHAWAY,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.

What Is the Use of Saying,
"THE BEST," or "THE STRONGEST," or "THE LARGEST COMPANY?" They all say these things. Say the
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co
That tells the story. Send for particulars
AGENTS WANTED.
GEO. L. BAHL, General Agent, Detroit

IT'S AHEAD

of all competitors, is what the people all say of PETERSON'S up-to-date Jewelry Store. They know that the cases and counters are well filled with every desired piece of Jewelry or silverware that they can ask for.

Beautiful Christmas Gifts

can be bought at all prices to suit all purses. We do not think that you can see our manifieent line of watches and rings without desiring to own one of them. Pay us a visit, it does not cost you anything to look at them.

A. PETERSON
Watchmaker, Jeweler and Engraver.

An

Is worth too much to neglect, as you are aware . . .

WHY DELAY?

YOU have the time
I will take it
CALL TO DAY!

C. J. HATHAWAY,
Graduate Optometrist.

SHOPPING DAYS TO

Christmas.

Didn't realize that Christmas was so near did you? And remember that last year you promised your self that never again would you wait until the rush began and the best selections gone. Remember that we offer the largest and best selection and name prices that make the Christmas allowance go farther than elsewhere.

Stop in and look over the goods, buy early and save yourselves and the clerks the inconvenience of a picked over selection. No matter how much or how little you intend spending, give us a call.

A. M. LEWIS & CO.,
Druggist and Book Sellers
Grayling, - - - Mich.

A Dangerous Operation.

is the removal of the appendix by a surgeon. No one who takes Dr. King's New Life Pills is ever subjected to this frightful ordeal. They work so quietly you don't feel them. They cure constipation, headache, biliousness and malaria. 25c at A. M. Lewis & Co's drug store.

COOL WEATHER

IS HERE

Remember
we wholesale as well as retail
WHAT?

Home dressed and Chicago fresh meats.
If you are in need of Beef or Pork in any quantity.
Call and see what we have to offer.

Fresh Oysters
—direct from:—
Baltimore.

PEOPLE'S MARKET,
MILKS BROS; Prop'rs.

WINGARD **Photographer**
THE **Positively**
leases
particular
patrons
promptly at
popular
prices.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive before and on the 19th day of December next, at ten o'clock a. m., at my office, will open sealed bids for the purchase of bonds of the Village of Grayling, Michigan in the sum of two thousand eight hundred dollars, payable one fourth of said amount in one year, one fourth in two years, one fourth in three years, and the remaining one fourth in four years from the date of the reception of the money upon the sale thereof, each of said bonds bearing interest at the rate not to exceed six per cent per annum payable annually at the office of the treasurer of said Grayling Village and that said interest be evidenced by coupons attached to said bonds agreeing to pay said sums said interest will amount to.

All bids must specify both the rate of interest which will be accepted and the total amount which will be paid for the whole or a specified portion of said issue of bonds.

The right to reject any or all bids for said bonds is hereby reserved.

H. P. OLSON,
nov19-3w Village Clerk.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage made and executed by Elenora Bates on the 10th day of May 1907 to Sarah E. Bechraft mortgagee, which said mortgage was recorded on the tenth day of May, 1907 in the office of the Register of deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, in Liber H of mortgages on page 464, which mortgage was assigned by said Sarah E. Bechraft to Walmer Jorgenson, by assignment in writing bearing date, May 31st, 1907, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for Crawford County in Liber G of assignment of mortgages on page 501

Assignee of said mortgage does hereby elect and declare the principal sum and all arrearage thereon as now due, and there is now due at this date on said mortgage six hundred and fifty-five 30-100 dollars for principal and interest.

The mortgaged premises are situated in the village of Grayling, in the County of Crawford and state of Michigan, and described as follows to wit: Lot number eleven of block nine, of the original platt of the Village of Grayling, as recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, together with the hereditaments and appurnences thereof.

This land will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the Village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, on Friday the fifth day of March, 1909, at twelve o'clock noon, local time, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, costs and expenses of said sale and the attorney fee provided for in mortgage and by law.

Dated, November the twenty-third, 1908.

WALMER JORGENSON,
of Grayling, Michigan,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

J. O. CUNNINGHAM,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.
nov26-13t

Sealed Proposals.

Sealed proposals will be received by James J. Collen, Clerk of Crawford County, Mich, until 4 p. m. Jan. 4 1909 for the construction of a two story brick County House. Plans may be seen at the office of said clerk and at the home of the Arch't. J. Frederickson, Gaylord, Mich. Certified Check $100 with each bid. Bonds 30 per cent of contract to be furnished by the the successful bidder. Proposals for plumbing and steam heating of above building will be received at same date and hour, certified check of $100 with each bid.

Medicine That Is Medicine.

"I have suffered a good deal with malaria and stomach complaints, but I have now found a remedy that keeps me well, and that remedy is Electric Bitters: a medicine that is medicine for stomach and liver troubles, and for run down conditions." says W. C. Kiestler, of Halliday, Ark Electric Bitters purify and enrich the blood, tone up the nerves, and impart vigor and energy to the weak. You money will be refunded if it fails to help you. 50c at A. M. Lewis & Co's drug store.

This is good

OVERCOAT WEATHER

Who's Your Tailor?

and we are the people who can supply you with Good Overcoats—the kind that fit, look neat and give superior service. If preferred, you can have them

Made to Your Order

by Ed. V. Price & Co., largest makers in the world of GOOD tailored-to-order Clothes. Come in today, look over their handsome fabrics,, and make your selection.

Double-Breasted Overcoat No. 539

Cost is Very Reasonable

but the style, fit, shape and value you'll get will surpass any thing to be found in the tailoring line in this town for nearly twice the money.

Salling, Hanson Co.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION,

A. KRAUS & SON.

Now is the best time for providing yourself with winter wearables.

Mens' made to order Suits and Overcoats; ready to wear Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Underwear, Shirts, Gloves, Neckwear ane Sweater-coats.

Everything that is correct for Men, Women and Children.

Ladies' Coats, Skirts, Silk Waists, Net Waists, Petticoats, Underwear, Shoes and Hosiery.

It is a matter of public knowledge that any article which bears the name of A. Krause & Son. is right in every particular.

We can easily convince you if you will kindly afford us an opportunity.

A. KRAUS & SON.

LEADING DRY GOODS STORE.

KING OF ALL THROAT & LUNG REMEDIES

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

QUICKEST, SAFEST, SUREST

COUGH AND COLD CURE

AND HEALER OF ALL DISEASES OF LUNGS, THROAT AND CHEST

CURED BY HALF A BOTTLE

Half a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery cured me of the worst cold and cough I ever had.—J. R. Pitt, Bailey Mount, N. C.

PRICE 50c AND $1.00

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY

A. M. Lewis & Co. Druggists.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, DEC. 10

Local and Neighborhood News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are $1.50 per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondences, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Have your jewelry engraving done at Hathaway's.

Come to the Central Drug Store for fine Christmas goods.

Special bargains in houses and vacant lots. Apply to Chas. S. Clark.

Be sure to send your order for fresh fish to H. Petersen's store.

Lost—Valuable time in delaying your Christmas shopping.

House to rent, east of Catholic Church. Enquire at this office.

Edison Records for December now on sale at Hathaway's.

The Ladies Aid will serve a 10 cent supper the 10th of December at W. R. C. Hall.

Suitable things for Xmas will be on hand at the G. A. R. hall December 9th and 10th.

Come and get first choice of the fine Christmas goods at Central Drug store.

Leave your orders for coal at S. H. Co's., store. Prices as low as anybody's.

Keep an eye on Hathaways Ads. It will help you to select that Christmas present.

Look up A. Peterson's Ads this week. It will help you in your Christmas shopping.

Rev. E. G. Johnson has a nice five piece parlor suit that he will sell at a very reasonable price.

If you want good Christmas goods at the lowest prices come to the Central Drug Store.

The bake sale will continue every Saturday afternoon at Mr. Simpson's store.

St. Charles Coal, as genuine as any, $4.50 per ton, delivered. Geo. Langevin.

S. H. Co., will fill your coal bin, if you leave your order at their store. It will pay you to order now.

St. Charles coal, as geniune as any, $4.50 per ton, delivered. Geo. Langevin.

Simpson is the cheapest place to buy groceries and dry goods for cash. Come and get prices.

St. Charles coal, as genuine as any $4.50 per ton, delivered. Geo. Langevin.

FOR SALE—A good brown mare, about 1400 pounds, good worker. Address F. Hoesli, Sigabee, Mich.

For first-class lunches at reasonable prices go to Collen's Restaurant. Opposite S. H. Co's store.

Cold weather will soon be here and if you need any coal for winter, it will pay you to leave your order with S. H. Co.

Through an unusual amount of advertising matter, the proceedings of the common council and Farmers' Institute were crowded out this week.

Patsy McKay found a fine fountain pen which the owner can have by showing ownership and paying for this notice.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Mauney have been enjoying a visit for the past week, from his mother, Mrs. D. D. Allen of Bellaire.

"The Best is none to Good," for Christmas Gifts, get them at A. Peterson's Jewelry store and dispense with all care and worry as to cheap quality.

Subscriptions taken for the Youths Companion, the greatest publication in the world for our young people. $1.75 per year.

A first class work team, good drivers, with harness and wagon for sale, at less than value. Enquire at AVALANCHE OFFICE.

The party who borrowed, some time ago, an 1¼ inch auger bit with patent handle, would oblige P.C. Peterson by returning the same.

Geo. L. Frank of Bay City, W. S. wants a carload of Christmas trees. Any of our hustlers who want to procure them can write, Mr. Frank as above for particulars.

Many of our subscribers are allowing their subscriptions to get behind. The postal laws are very strict in regard to the mailing of papers to delinquent subscribers and we will have to discontinue all who get too far behind.

Robert Reagon is nicely installed in a book-keeping stunt in the bank, where he seems decidedly at home. It is not quite as active a life physically as on the R. R., or on the diamond, but we presume will suit him fully as well at least 'til the bones of his fractured leg regain their normal strength.

Attention Comrads. Take notice that at the regular meeting of Marvin Post G. A. R., Saturday evening, December 12th., will occur the election of officers. Every comrad is expected to be present.

A. TAYLOR, Com.
A. POND, Ad't.

Buy your cut glass and silver at Hathaway's.

For first class Christmas goods and Candy call at the Central Drug Store.

No extra charge for engraving jewelry purchased at Hathaway's.

Dry hardwood for sale, 16 inch. Enquire at this office or of C. R. McNally, Wellington P. O.

Found—The place to save time in doing your Christmas shopping at Peterson's Jewelry store.

Pay your taxes. Call on Mr. Becker and he will tell you what your taxable property is worth.

H. Petersen will again have a supply of fresh Codfish, Flounder, Eel and Halibut this week.

Reward—A satisfied customer, a Merry Christmas, a Happy New Year, and all your friends rejoicing with you.

Rebekahs and friends you are requested to leave your donation for the I. O. O. F. fair at their new hall Tuesday afternoon.

Comrade W. S. Chalker, of Maple Forest, was down on a business trip Monday. He has just finished shingling his new barn. Just in time to miss the big snow storm.

Box Social and Dance at the Opera House, Sat. eve, Dec. 26. given by the Danish Brother and Sisterhood. All Scandinavians are cordially invited.
COM.

Mrs. A. Johnson and daughter, Mrs. E. L. James, arrived from Flint last Friday. Mrs. James will leave for home to-day.

The dancing school begins December 22. It is greatly desired that those wishing to join the class let me know before this date. Fred Alexander.

The annual list of lands delinquent for the tax of 1906 and previous years and to be sold by the county treasurer the first of May next, are published in supplement to this issue of the Avalanche.

Snow which fell Saturday and Sunday, changed all the wheels for sleighs Monday morning, there being about six inches of snow. Twelve inches were reported in Frederic and Maple Forest townships.

Our annual continued story for five weeks begins this week, being the notice for the annual tax sale of lands being delinquent for the year 1906 and previous years. Look over the list carefully and see if any of your lands are included for any cause.

W. S. Chalker of Maple Forest has taken a contract with Salling, Hanson Co., for putting on board cars a large quanity of hemlock bark, and the logs from which it is pealed. He will put sixteen men in the camp. He would not be happy without work.

The famous Ward tract of timber southwest of this village, the largest remaining hardwood tract in Michigan, has been damaged to the extent of 300,000,000 feet, and all of the burned timber will have to be lumbered as soon as possible. The loss of this tract, at the lowest calculation, is placed at $1,000,000.—Otsego County Herald.

Prof. J. E. Bradley, superintendent of our school, was called to Leroy, week before last, by the serious illness of his father, James Bradley, of that place, who passed away two days after the arrival of his son, on November 28, and was buried the Tuesday following from the home where he had lived many years. He left his widow and five children, all of whom were present at the final obsequies, and hosts of friends who had gladly given him the honor ever due to a model citizen and honest man.

A log train coming south through Lovell, Tuesday morning, met with a peculiar accident while crossing the bridge over the North Branch of the Au Sable river. The engine and five cars had crossed the bridge when the structure went into the river with six cars. Luckily the coupling broke behind the derailed cars, leaving the way car, where the crew were, riding safely on the track on the north side of the bridge, so that no one was injured. The big wrecker came upand the bridge will probably be replaced ready for traffic the first of the week.

Clifford Askins is in the toils of the law, awaiting trial for having forged the name of Russel Crozelman, better known as "Blind Charley," to an order for money. He is also said to have stolen several watches from the unfortunate man. It is bad enough to steal from people with all their senses but when it comes to robbing a blind man it certainly is the limit.—Wolverine Courier.—Askins was taken to Wolverine last Thuraday, to have an examination before a justice of the peace, but that night broke jail and escaped. This is the prisoner that sheriff Amidon captured here about two weeks ago, as noted in the Avalanche.

The new Odd Fellows Opera House and Lodge room is practically completed, and will be dedicated the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., at which ceremony the public is cordially invited. The doors will be open to our citizens on the 16th, on which day and the 17th the I. O. O. F. fair will be held. The dedicatory exercises will be directed by Grandmaster Wm. H. Flynn, of Detroit, and Secretary N. Wilder of Lansing. The building is a two-story brick, with full basement, 38x90 feet with walls 42 feet in hight above basement, and is an honor to our village as well as to the society. It was erected by Messrs. Manley Bros., Contractors of Mount Pleasant, with M. Hottinger in charge of the carpenter force. It is modern in every detail and the work and finish is undoubted y the best ever completed here.

Dedication I. O. O. F. Hall.

DECEMBER 17, 1908.
3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

PROGRAM.

Entrance of Grand Officers.
Opening Ode.....Quartette, Audience
Entrance of Gr'd Marshal and Heralds
Presentation of Keys by chairman of Building Committee to G.M. Flynn
Prayer..... Grand Chaplain
Dedication Ode.....Quartette
Proclamation.....Grand Master
Proclamation.....Grand Marshall
Proclamation.....By Heralds North, South, East and West.
Coronation Ode.....Quartette
Prayer..... Grand Chaplain
The Spread of the order..... Quartette
Presentation of Keys....Grand Master and Noble Grand.
Sound the Glad Chorus.....Quartette
Doxology.....Quartette and Audience
Benediction..... Grand Chaplain

M. E. Church.

Sunday, Dec. 13, 1908.
Preaching service at 10.30 a. m.
Sabbath School at 11.45 a.m.
Epworth League at 6.00 p. m.
Preaching service 7.00 p. m.
Prayer meeting Thursday at 7.00.
On Sunday evening the Pastor will preach the eleventh number of the series of sermons on the life and work of the prophet Elijah.
All are cordially invited.

E. G. JOHNSON, Pastor.

Presbyterian Church.

Sunday, Dec. 13, 1908.
Preaching service at 10:30 a. m. Subject: "The Mission of the Church."
Sabbath School at 12 m. A. B. Failing, Supt.
Christian Endeavor at 6 p.m. Topic of service "Books that Delight and Strengthen.
Preaching service at 7 p. m. Subject "Christ in the Home."
Prayer meeting and normal class at Dr. O. Palmer's Thursday evening.
All are cordially invited to attend these services.

J. HUMPHREY FLEMING, Pastor.

M. P. Church.

(SOUTH SIDE)
Sunday, Dec. 13, 1908.
Preaching service at 10:30 a. m.
Sabbath School 11:30 a. m.
Junior League at 3 p. m.
Preaching service at 7 p. m.
Prayer meeting Wednesday, at 7. p. m.
All are cordially invited to attend these services.

R. H. CUNNINGHAM, Pastor.

Frederic Freaks.

Some excitement last week was caused by the finding of the remains of a man in a swamp near Deward. A man made the find and reported it. A posse of men going in search located the find. It is thought that the person had been dead about a year. The remains were brought here for burial.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. John Sullivan, a son.

Mrs. Geo. Hardy's mother from West Branch is here to make her home with her daughter.

Mrs. Frank McGee and children have gone to Grand Rapids, to visit his people.

C. H. O'Niel and wife entertained his newly married sister Kittie, who is now Mrs. Sweet.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Richards had the misfortune to lose their infant, which only lived about one hour.

Our town is burdened with socials, two a week.

Miss Helen Smith went to Bay City, Tuesday.

Mrs. C. D. Smith is going south to spend the winter.

Mr. Burcell, whose wife is very sick has gone to Lapeer for medical attendance. The little girl is with Mrs. Higgins.

Mrs. Geo. Hunter has a new baby boy.

Oscar Charron is repainting his brothers house.

Lovells Locals.

C. F. Dickinson was up from Toledo Wednesday returning.

C. W. Miller was doing business at the county seat Wednesday.

Dr. Knapp was in town Tuesday.

Gust Ernst was at Grayling Wednesday. He is building three new houses on his land. Gust is a worker.

Mrs. G. Earnst is improving so as to be able to work.

R. L. Hinton was down from the ranche Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leighton were in town Tuesday.

Gorden Grant was in town Wednesday.

Mrs. Thomas Walkling entertained a number of guests at their residence Thuraday evening.

A message was received from Mio that one of three prisoners had escaped, requesting our officers to look out for him. Constable McElroy located him at Douglas & Co's camp six. When Tom goes after a prisoner they come, if they are large.

Mrs. Inez Carrier is making an extensive visit at Lovell.

Chas. Douglas was in Grayling Saturday.

Elmer Bowman has his team helping Joe Simms skid some of the heavy logs. Mr. Bowman will commence hauling logs to the mill in a few days, as we have snow enough for good sleighing.

DAN.

Something for The Holidays

This is a list of last years goods which we now sell at cut prices. It is mostly China ware and as good as ever.

DON'T MISS A GOOD OPPORTUNITY

1 Haveland Chocolate Pot, regular $2.25 cut price $1.65
1 Limoges France Berry set, regular $3.25 cut price $2.60
1 Salad, rich rose pattern, gold edge, reguiar $3.75 cut price $2.60
1 Japanese Nut Bowl regular $1.45 cut price $1.10
2 Salads, fine german ware regular $2.40 cut price $1.70 each
1 Salad, fine german ware, regular $2.00 cut price $1.60
1 Japanese Card Receiver regular $2.25 cut price $1.45
1 Decorated Plaque regular $1.40 cut price 95c
1 Japanese Cake Plate aegular $4.00 cut price $2.75
1 Fancy Plate regular 75c cut price 55c
1 Eancy Plate regular 60c cut price 45c
2 Odd Cups regular 60c cut price 45c each
4 Odd Cups regular 65c cut price 45c each
1 Vace, regular $1.75 cut price $1.40
Hair receivers regular 60c cut price 40c
1 only Rich Jap Cup, regular $2.25 close out $1.60
1 Large Jap Vace, regular $5.00 close out $4.50
1 Comb and Brush Tray, regular $1.40 & 1.50 close out 95c
1 Fine Bread Tray, best of china regular $4.25 now $2.75
1 Sugar and Creamer set, regular $1.45 closing out $1.10

There are several other good pieces in this line not damaged a partical, very suitable for presents.

Sorenson's Furniture Store.

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

Central Drug Store

N. P. OLSON PROPRIETOR

"The Best Drugs."

Hints for Holiday Buyers

Call at our store—see the pretty things and note the low prices on Manicure Sets, Military Sets, Music Rolls, Brush and Comb Sets, Toilet Sets. Mirrors, Cigar Cases, Hand Bags. Atomizers, Jewel Boxes Toilet Water, Xmas Perfumes, Pocketbooks, Cigars, Candies and many other articles.

Bring us your Family Recipes. Prescription Work a Specialty

O. W. ROESER, Manager.

Candy. Cigars

MO-KA COFFEE

This pure, wholesome and delicious beverage is meeting with universal favor by all who have tried it.

Put up only in 1-lb. air-tight packages, thus preserving its

Purity, Strength and Flavor

Ask your Grocer for MO-KA, the high-grade Coffee at a popular price.

20¢ THE POUND.

Wood Sawing.

I have a first class wood sawing outfit. If you don't believe it, put up your buzz pile and ask me to prove it.

AUGUSTUS FUNCK,
Pere Cheney, Mich.

Estray Notice,

Strayed into my premises two spring calfs, color black, one a heifer and the other a bull. Owner is requested to call for them and pay charges for keeping and advertising.

FRED HOESLI,
Sigsby, Mich.

Notice.

As my wife, Sarah has left my bed and board without just cause I hereby forbid any one trusting her on my account as I shall pay no debts contracted by her after this date, November 12th. 1908. F. N. WILCOX.

Notice to Taxpayers.

The Tax Roll of 1908 for the Township of Grayling has been placed in my hands for the collection of taxes, which can be paid every week-day at my office in the brick building between Mr. Peterson's Jewelry store and S. H Co's store.

A. P. W. BECKER,
Town Treas.

ESTRAY Came into my enclosure a red heifer, a year old past. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. Enquire at this office or of

MARY T. VALLAD.

The Publisher's Claims Sustained

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

The Publishers of Webster's International Dictionary state in that it "is, in fact, the popular Unabridged thoroughly re-edited in every detail, and vastly enriched in every part, with the purpose and adaptation to meet the larger and severer requirements of another generation."

We are of the opinion that this allegation most clearly and accurately describes the work that has been accomplished and the result that has been reached. The Dictionary, as it now stands, has been thoroughly re-edited in every part, and is now corrected to meet the larger and severer requirements of a generation which [illegible] of popular philological [illegible] any generation that the world has [illegible].

It is perhaps [illegible] to add that we refer to the dictionary [illegible] as of the highest authority in matters of definition; and that in [illegible] the past it will be the source of [illegible].

CHARLES [illegible], Chief Justice.
LAWRENCE WELDON,
JOHN [illegible],
STANTON J. PEELLE,
CHARLES E. HOWRY,
Judges.

The above refers to [illegible]
INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

THE GRAND PRIZE
(the highest award) was given to the International at the World's Fair, St. Louis.

GET THE LATEST AND BEST

You will be interested in our specimen pages, sent free.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., PUBLISHERS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

OUR EIGHTH ANNUAL
HOLIDAY OPENING
OF
Christmas Merchandise

now on sale and display.

The best equipped Xmas Store in the city is the Grayling Merchantile Co's. We are fully prepared in each department to fill your every want. Three floors of Christmas articles shown.

Do your buying now—there are only 15 days until Xmas, and now when the stocks are choice, you get better selections and better service.

Womens Sluts and Coats—nothing nicer for a gift—an elegant assortment made in the latest styles and at special Holiday prices.

We take special pride of our Holiday showing of Mens' Ties, Scarfs, Suspenders and fancy sets—each in a box 50c, 75c and up to $1.50.

Big Holiday line of Men's and women's Slippers at 50c up to $2.

Men's Gloves—lined and unlined at 75c $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.

If you intend making a present of a Suit or Overcoat, buy now. New styles and patterns at reduced prices.

Ladies Skirts in Panamas, Voiles and Broadcloths. The new models shown at $5.00, $6.50 and up to $12.00

Girls Coats in Kerseys, Fancy Mixtures, Bear Skins, all colors and styles at $2.50 and up to $10.90

Special offerings in Ladies Neckwear, Stocks, Ties and Jabots at 25c and 50c.

The new "Queen Anne" stock at $1.50.

Ruchings at 10c per yard and up.

Give her a pair of gloves! Without doubt no larger line of Ladies Gloves were ever shown in the city.

Kid Gloves dressed or unfinished at $1.00. $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00

Gauntlet Gloves $1.50 and $2.00.

Swede lined Jersey Gloves at 75 cents,

Yarn Gloves, all colors at 25c, 50 cents.

Beautiful Linens—A large line, including Table sets of Napkins and Table Cloth, Towels, Scarfs and Napkins.

Blankets make a very sensible gift—we have them at 50 cents and up to $3.00.

Above all don't fail to visit our basement, Dolls, Toys, Horns, and Games for the youngster, at less than half regular prices charged elsewhere. Also a full staple line of Graniteware Tinware and Crockery at money saving prices.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,
"The Quality Store."

New Goods!

We have a fresh stock of all new goods on hand now since selling off old stock at the auction sale,

If in need of a first class Plow, Harrow, Cultivator, Wagon, Buggy, Cutter, Drill, Roller; or infact any impliment or tool, or hardware goods call on us and get the BEST at reasonable prices

We are in business for your business and wish your trade. We shall continue in the Hardware and Implement business indefinitely at the old stand. See what we can do for you on a new Cutter.

See us for Bargains.

The S. B. Brott Implement Co.
Wellington, Michigan.

S. S. PHELPS.

Call and inspect quality and compare prices.

Candies and Fruits

that besides having a full line of GROCERIES, I also have a fine assortment of Xmas

DON'T FORGET

When you are down town doing your Xmas shopping

SUGGESTION

Job Printing
At this office.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

SUMMARY OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

Sunday.

The French cabinet decided not to let President Castro land until he has apologized and paid certain claims.

Sperry's Atlantic fleet of American battleships passed Singapore in communication with crowds of spectators.

Gas consumed in New York costs 68.32 cents per 1,000, according to the public service commission, and the company is making 31.78 cents per 1,000.

Great Britain, informed by the United States that interference in Hayti affairs is not wanted, put the safeguarding of her citizens and her interests on the American government and her charge and has been told to keep hands off.

In a letter to William Dudley Foulke President Roosevelt characterized as deliberate falsehoods the charges that there was any graft in connection with the purchase of the Panama canal and vindicates Charles P. Taft and Mr. Robinson.

Monday.

Seven hundred lives were lost when two Japanese ships sank after collision off Chefoo.

Deposits of the national banks in Chicago increased $8,743,000 between Sept. 23 and Nov. 27, reaching the highest total ever reported.

The United States Supreme Court holds that appeals involving State laws should go to State Supreme Court, not federal circuit judiciary.

The signing of an agreement between United States and Japan vindicates former Ambassador Aoki, who was recalled by a jealous ministry.

Tuesday.

Mrs. N. P. Errington of Chicago killed herself and young daughter in a Memphis hotel.

Secretary Straus, in his annual report, opposes the creation of a separate department for labor.

Daniel J. Keefe has been appointed commissioner of immigration to succeed the late Frank Sargent.

Chief of Police William J. Biggy of San Francisco was drowned in the bay and his body washed out to sea.

President Roosevelt has put 15,000 fourth-class postmasters under the merit rule and friends of the spoils system are preparing for a fight.

The text of the notes exchanged between the United States and Japan regarding their policy in the far East has been made public in Washington.

Wednesday.

Illinois has been a State ninety years.

Pu Yi, 3-year-old son of Prince Chun, was inaugurated Emperor of China.

Nord Alexis, president of Hayti, was deposed and saved from the mob by the tri-color of France, Gen. Legitime being proclaimed.

A mysterious blast of dynamite opened the levee at Pine Bluff, Ark., in violation of the government's orders, and the city is believed to be relieved of immediate danger.

Inquiry into Paris murder mysteries shows that King Sisowath of Cambodia was a suitor of Mme. Steinheil at the time the French government negotiated an important treaty with him.

J. D. Archbold on the witness stand in New York admitted that Joseph C. Sibley, former Congressman, is the "Bear Joe" of the letters read in the recent campaign and an employe of Standard Oil.

Thursday.

Rioting broke out in Port au Prince when President Alexis fled and twelve men were killed.

Estella Stout, who killed a picture agent in defense of her sister, was exonerated by a coroner's jury in Chicago.

British House of Lords got a committee's report that the upper house be reformed and qualifications made, in part, the basis for admission.

F. O. Kellogg by questions indicated that the export trade in oil was greater in 1871 than now, thus attacking one of the chief defenses of the Standard company.

Mystery surrounds the ownership of a consignment of rare laces, robes and vestments, appraised at $2,000, but really worth $140,000, which was seized by Chicago customs officials.

Friday.

Dutch ships have begun blockade of Venezuelan ports.

The steamer Soo City, long in the excursion business out of Chicago, sank in a storm in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and all the members of the crew are believed certain to have perished.

A special primary fraud grand jury found deplorable conditions in some wards, expressed doubt if there has been an honest election in Chicago in years and scored certain county officials who hampered the investigation.

Saturday.

J. J. Hill says great opportunities lie in the West for the man who will work and be patient.

Fifty or more lives have been claimed by storms on the upper Atlantic coast within a few days.

A long prison term was given the Southern man who dressed as a negress to lure women from home.

The United States deficit is likely to reach $100,000,000, and retrenchments are necessary to avoid bond issue.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Gen. Timon was declared a rebel by President Nord Alexis of Hayti, who has sent a large number of troops against him.

A bill will be introduced in the next Indiana General Assembly to unite in one municipality the cities of Gary and Tolleston.

Reuben Crown shot and seriously wounded his brother, John, in Pittsburg, and then committed suicide, after he was refused a loan.

Charles G. Magners, husband of a daughter of the late Senator Gorman, began at Portsmouth, N. H., his year's sentence as a navy deserter.

Ex-Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire is quoted in a Boston dispatch as saying he believes the souls of the dead will inhabit the stars, there to be invested later with their physical bodies.

At the final session of the National Grange Patrons of Husbandry at Washington a resolution was adopted by the delegates lauding Secretary Wilson for his efforts to improve the condition of the American farmer.

DENIES CANAL GRAFT.

President Calls Charges Falsehood and Reviews Prairie Oil Case.

Absolute denial that there was any graft in connection with the purchase of the Panama canal; that the United States government paid $40,000,000 or a single cent to any American citizen in connection with that deal; that Charles P. Taft or Douglas Robinson, brother-in-law of the President, had anything to do with the purchase of the ditch, has been made by President Theodore Roosevelt. This answer to charges made in the recent campaign appears in a reply written by President Roosevelt to a question by William Dudley Foulke and made public by the latter.

"Willful and deliberate perversion of the truth" and "slanderous mendacity" are terms used by the President in referring to the above charges, as made by the Indianapolis News and its editor, Delavan Smith. The President backs up his reply by saying that every one of the records in the canal purchase case are open to the public. Similar denials and characterizations are made by Mr. Roosevelt concerning articles in the New York Sun on the Prairie Oil case.

PERISH IN STORM ON LAKE.

Steel Steamer Clemson Is Given Up as Lost with All on Board.

The steel steamer D. M. Clemson, owned by A. B Wolvin of Duluth, is given up as lost and the twenty-four men aboard are believed certain to have perished. Several days ago she passed up the Soo, bound from Lorain, Ohio, on her last trip of the year. Her owners say that in all probability she foundered in the terrific storm that raged at the lower end of Lake Superior, or is stranded somewhere on the north coast. In either event her entire crew must have perished.

No news of the big boat has been received since she passed the locks at the Soo. A vessel sighted in shelter behind Grand Island was believed to be the Clemson, but it proved to be the D. O. Mills, which arrived in port in safety.

The Wolvin Steamship Company has started out tugs and small steam vessels on a thorough patrol of the entire north shore from Port Arthur to the Soo and from the Soo to Isle Royal. The Clemson is a first-class bulk carrier, built in Superior in 1903. Her gross tonnage is 5,331. She is 448 feet long and has a 52-foot beam and is 30 feet deep.

FOUND DEAD AMONG JEWELS.

Philadelphia Woman Expires Alone in Home Filled with Treasures.

Rare jewelry, valued at $75,000, priceless furs, a copy of an old masterpiece valued at $15,000, Paris gowns, hats and opera cloaks worth a king's ransom—these things included an inventory of valuables reported missing from the residence of the late Mrs. George Wood, found dead Oct. 13 in her house, 1239 North Broad street, Philadelphia. Surrounding the death of Mrs. Wood and the disappearance of the valuables is one of the most obscure mysteries ever offered for solution in that city. The dead woman was a unique and conspicuous figure in society. Mrs. Wood was the widow of George Wood, former American manager of the Royal Insurance Company. When found she had been dead possibly twelve hours. Several hours later Dr. Thomas J. Morton, the coroner's physician, after an examination of the body, reported death was due to valvular heart disease. Valuable jewels were found littered about in profusion.

MAN PROVES HIS OWN POISONER.

Mails Drug to Himself to Create Suspicion of Murder.

Henry Boas, connected with a prominent family in New York, died in San Francisco after taking a powder received in a letter. The letter, which appeared to be in a woman's hand, recommended the powder for indigestion, from which Boas was suffering. A hunt was at once instituted for the mysterious poisoner, but later the police found evidence that Boas committed suicide. The handwriting in the letter is identical with specimens of his own writing. It is thought he sent himself the letter containing the poison to deceive his friends and the officers. It has been found that he was discharged by his former employer for stealing.

Son of Late Senator Brice Insane.

Stewart M. Brice, former councilman and son of the late United States Senator Calvin S. Brice, has been adjudged insane and incompetent by a sheriff's jury in the proceedings brought some time ago by his brother, W. Kirkpatrick Brice, in New York. He was not put on the stand, as he did not seem to understand several questions put to him.

Given Jewels by Late Empress.

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, daughter of President Roosevelt, has been presented with a beautiful pair of jeweled bracelets, the gift of the late Empress Dowager of China, to whom she paid a visit during her trip with the party of officials and friends taken by Secretary Taft to the Philippines.

"Wets" Win One Ohio County.

The local option election in Mercer county, Ohio, resulted in a victory for the "wets" by a majority of 227.

Death Frees Leper Woman.

Mrs. J. C. Wardwell, the leper wife of Gen. Wardwell, whose case created such a stir in Los Angeles and in Arizona, died the other day of leprosy in the county hospital. Since her return from Arizona and the death of her husband Mrs. Wardwell grew steadily worse.

Bad Loans Wreck Bank.

The Round Mountain Banking Corporation of Round Mountain, sixty miles north of Tonopah, Nev., has closed its doors. Bad loans are given as the cause.

Hates Brother; Seeks Death.

Because he "hated" his brother, Max Klein, a 16-year-old boy, tried to end his life by inhaling gas at his home in Harlem, N. Y. The youth, who has been wayward, a confirmed cigarette smoker, and a reader of sensational cheap literature, was turned over to the police.

Train Derailed; Two Killed.

Passenger train No. 43 on the Rock Island, while near Kerr's station, Ark., split the switch, derailing the engine, baggage and express car. Joe Heimphil, engineer, and J. Pelgram, fireman, were killed.

ALEXIS OVERTHROWN; NEW RULER IN HAITI

Bloodless Revolt Deposes Aged Executive and Makes Legitime President.

NOT A SHOT FIRED IN COUP.

Movement Led by Citizens of Port au Prince—Committee of Safety Controls the Capital.

Through a well-organized and suddenly executed coup a bloodless revolution in Haiti was accomplished Wednesday. The people of the capital seized power, deposed the President, Nord Alexis, set up a provisional government of their own, and made Gen. Legitime their new President.

The only leader remaining loyal to Alexis is Gen. Camille Gabriel, his nephew, who for the last six months has directed the policy of the administration. He remained at the palace with Alexis. All the ministers and high military officials under Alexis took refuge in the foreign legations. These are the same men who nine months ago were protesting vociferously against the granting of the right of refuge to unsuccessful revolutionists by the foreign diplomatic and consular representatives.

The revolution had been well organized. Early in the day bands of citizens, organized and armed, moved quietly about the town and took possession of various points of vantage. The movement was directed by Gen. Canal, a member of the Senate. Not a shot was fired. The soldiers of Alexis saw that the rebels had the upper hand and quickly let it be seen that they had no intention of starting a fight that might result in much bloodshed. The presence of the American cruisers, Des Moines and Tacoma, and the French cruiser Duguay Trouin undoubtedly had a restraining influence.

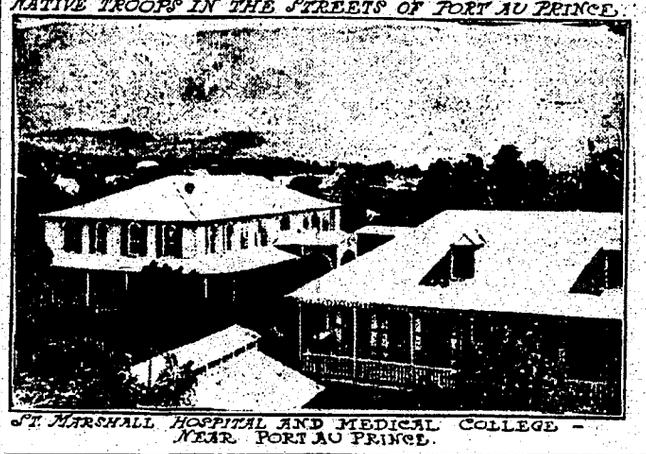
Gen. Nord Alexis, who has been President of Haiti since 1902, was born in 1821. He was elected for seven years. The salary is $24,000. Haiti is the western or French portion of the Island of Santo Domingo. Its area is 9,242 square miles and its population 1,500,000. It is a country of revolutions. In October, 1907, sixteen men were sentenced to death on a charge of conspiring to overthrow the government. In January, 1908, an army of insurgents, under Jean Juneau, marched on the capital, Port au Prince, but were repulsed by government troops under the leadership of Gen. Celestin Cyriaque, the minister of war.

The stirring events of the exciting and historical day that saw President Nord Alexis driven from his capital with an infuriated mob at his heels, were followed by a night of looting, pillage and murder in Port au Prince. Twelve men were killed before order was restored. The passions of the populace had been aroused, and after being defeated in their endeavors to do bodily harm to Alexis, they turned their attention to well-stocked storehouses and the residences of the supporters of their late president. They were rapidly getting out of hand when the authorities succeeded in controlling the situation.

SCENES OF THE CAPITAL OF HAITI, WHICH WAS SEIZED BY THE REBELS, WHERE LOOTERS WORKED HAVOC IN A NIGHT OF TERROR.

THE MARKET PLACE - PORT AU PRINCE.

NATIVE TROOPS IN THE STREETS OF PORT AU PRINCE.



ST. MARSHALL HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGE - NEAR PORT AU PRINCE.

55 SHIPS BUILT IN MONTH.

Vessels for Oceans, Lakes and Rivers Completed.

Forty-two steam and thirteen sailing vessels were built in the United States in November, according to a report of the bureau of navigation in Washington. All of the steam and seven of the other vessels were of steel. The total gross tonnage was 9,160. Thirty of the vessels are for use in the Atlantic and gulf, eight for the Pacific, eight for the great lakes, and nine for western rivers.

POLITICS and POLITICIANS

William R. Hearst was the heaviest backer of the Independence party in the recent election. His contribution was $42,295.

The belief that the subject of woman's suffrage is gaining the public ear in the East has been strengthened by the discovery of the existence of an organization known as the Secret Suffrage Council in New York City, the membership of which includes a number of wealthy and prominent men and women.

At a dinner given by the Cincinnati Commercial Club, Taft was the guest of honor, along with Congressman Longworth and others of local or national prominence. He expressed himself as full of hope that investors would now go ahead and make possible the continuation of great enterprises. He gave fair warning that no favors could be expected from the next administration by men who break the law.

One of the most interesting results of the recent election in Colorado, where the returns came in very slowly, was the re-election of the famous judge of the Juvenile Court, Lindsay, who ran independently after both the Republican and Democratic organizations had refused him a nomination because of his exposure of grafting politicians of high degree in both parties. Lindsay's election was made possible by the almost unanimous support of the women voters, who, though differing on the national ticket, almost without exception marked their ballot for the children's friend and helper.

At San Antonio, Texas, where Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bryan stopped on their way to Mexico for a vacation, the defeated Democratic candidate said to a group of friends that he hoped it would never become necessary to run for office again, but that he would not attempt to decide that question until the time comes to act. In reply to the direct question whether he would run for he presidency again, he said he was not discouraged as to the future of the Democratic party. That party was already a great educational force, and he had no doubt that the voters would yet turn to it for the accomplishment of necessary reforms.

PUBLICITY CURB FOR TRUSTS.

Sec'y Straus in Report Urges Federal Registration of Corporations.

The effective control of corporations can be brought about, declares Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in his annual report, by federal supervision of interstate corporations with the primary end of securing complete publicity in corporate affairs and federal registration.

SECRETARY STRAUS.

Secretary Straus says that some constructive system, which will give the widest publicity and allow of the most complete co-operation, must come soon and it will have the following basic features: It should be carried on by the federal government, as the only jurisdiction competent to handle a subject matter so entirely national in its scope and nature. It should require a system of regular reports from all large interstate corporations to be made to an administrative office and should provide that that office shall have access to the record of these corporations. It should further provide that that office shall publish the important facts as to corporate operations, so far as they are of public interest, safeguarding at the same time from unnecessary publication all proper business secrets. So far as possible the system should be made voluntary rather than compulsory.

In exchange for giving this publicity corporations should be allowed to register under such a law so as to obtain a federal standing and the public benefit of their position as concerns not afraid of scrutiny.

NEWBERRY HEADS THE NAVY.

Victor H. Metcalf Retires and New Secretary Is Sworn In.

Truman H. Newberry was sworn in Tuesday as Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Metcalf, his predecessor, formally presented him to the cabinet at its meeting. The last official letter written by Mr. Metcalf was to Admiral Dewey, thanking him for "most cordial and loyal support." The retiring Secretary left at once for his home in California.

Steel Plant Is Reopening.

The Carnegie Steel Company has ordered two big furnaces at its Mingo Junction, Ohio, plant started. The rest of the plant will shortly be put in operation. It employs 3,000 men and has been idle thirteen months.

Hero of St. Louis Tornado Dead.

Capt. John C. McLean, 67 years old, who saved a ferryboat laden with scores of passengers during the St. Louis tornado of 1896, is dead in an East St. Louis hospital.

California Curbing Cupid.

The next California Legislature will be asked to take action so as to prevent hasty and ill-considered marriages. A bill aiming at the reform of the divorce laws is now being drafted and if it becomes a law, as seems probable, California will have the most severe marriage and divorce laws in the Union.

Two-cent Postage to Germany.

The United States and Germany have arranged for a postal rate on letters between the two countries of 2 cents instead of the existing rate of 5 cents. The new rate will go into effect Jan. 1.

HOLLAND MENACES VENEZUELA.

Three Dutch War Ships Make Demonstration Along the Coast.

Three Dutch warships, the battleship Jacob Van Heemskerk and the cruisers Friesland and Gelderland, have made a demonstration against Venezuela. Together they steamed Thursday along the coast from Puerto Cabello to La Guaira at a distance of 3,000 yards from the shore. The Jacob Van Heemskerk returned to Willemstad Friday morning. The two cruisers are going to Maracaibo, where they will make a similar demonstration. The demonstration is regarded as indicating the preparations for an effective blockade of the Venezuelan coast are completed. It is reported that the Netherlands battleship De Ruijter left Holland Thursday for this port.

KILLED BY ROBBERS AT ST. PAUL

Body of St. Paul Business Man Found Under a Bridge.

The body of John P. Gedney, brother of M. A. Gedney, Charles B. Gedney and Isadore V. Gedney, proprietors of the M. A. Gedney Pickle Company of St. Paul, was found under the bridge of the Minneapolis and St. Louis railway, Second street and Fourth avenue, South Minneapolis, with his skull fractured. It is supposed he was shot and killed by robbers and thrown from the bridge.

ODDS & ENDS OF SPORT

Texas will cut a big figure in the winter racing game.

Al Kaufman and Jim Barry are matched to fight forty-five rounds at the Jeffries Club, Los Angeles.

At Vermillion, South Dakota, university defeated North Dakota at football by a score of 10 to 4.

The death of John Watson, the famous polo player, at Navan, County Meath, Ireland, is announced.

Dainty Dame easily won the handicap at Latonia. Hanbridge, the favorite, had no trouble taking the place from All Red.

Frank Erickson, the star catcher of the Wausau, Wis., baseball team last season, has been drafted by the Minneapolis American Association team.

In the big school game of the Northwest, Shattuck defeated Pillsbury, 30 to 22. The defeat was more decisive than the score indicates as the cadets were never headed.

Dornado, the Italian runner, who made such a sensational finish in the Marathon race held last summer, will run a race in America with John J. Hayes, the winner of the Marathon.

It is announced that the proposed aeroplane race between Paris and Bordeaux will be held next summer, probably in July. Five halts to renew supplies of gasoline, etc., will be permitted.

At the annual meeting of the American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders in New York it was announced that the stakes for the Futurity and Matron stakes to be trotted in 1910 and 1911 would be from $12,000 to $15,000. The association has 700 members and 91 life members.

A fine of $250 against the Brandon Club, in Canada, was imposed by the National baseball commission in a decision declaring that Catcher Ford, who was purchased by the Philadelphia Americans in 1907 from the Edmonton club, be placed on the ineligible list. The player failed to report to Philadelphia and was missing during the season.

SHIP SOO CITY SINKS.

Steamer from Chicago Goes to Bottom in Gale Off Newfoundland.

The steamer Soo City, from Chicago, is believed to have sunk in the Gulf of St. Lawrence with all aboard. No passengers were on the vessel. The Soo City, for some time on the run between Chicago and Benton Harbor, had plied the great lakes as an excursion boat for twenty years.

Wreckage which has come ashore at Cape Ray leaves little room for doubt that the sturdy little steamer went down in the gale that lashed the Newfoundland coast for two days.

The steamer was in command of Captain John G. Dillon, of Brooklyn, who was formerly commander of the United States government transport Missouri. The exact number of the crew is in doubt. It is known, however, that no fewer than eighteen men were on board, and it has been reported that the crew was recently increased to twenty-eight men.

The Soo City was sold recently by the Indiana Transportation Company to Felix Jackson, of Velasco, Texas, and was being taken to New Orleans, where it had been planned to put her in service between that city and Texan ports. She was to be overhauled in New York, and for that purpose had been consigned to Agent T. H. Franklin, of New York. The Soo City sailed from Michigan City on Nov. 1 and reached Ogdensburg, N. Y., Nov. 11. At that port she took on coal and added four men to her crew. Up to that time the steamer was in charge of F. V. Dority, of Milwaukee, but at Ogdensburg the command was turned over to Captain Dillon. She was last reported at Quebec Nov. 14.

NOW A BUTTER TRUST.

Elgin, Chicago and Eastern Dealers Secure Corner on Commodity.

The "butter trust" is the latest combine to send thrills of anxiety through the housewives of the country. Butter, to a certain extent, has been "cornered." A group of Chicago, Elgin and Eastern butter dealers have pooled their interests, and it is said that they intend to send the price soaring until butter will be a delicacy on the dinner table, instead of a necessity. The "butter pool" is said to be gathering in a rich profit off thousands of pounds of cold storage butter, purchased last spring. They bought this butter at an average price of 22 cents a pound, and are now selling it for 27 cents a pound wholesale. Unless the milch cows of the country come to the rescue and supply thousands of gallons of cream for the independent dealers, the butter trust will have the housewives at its mercy. The entire amount of butter in the warehouses of the country is a little more than 40,000,000 pounds, just about four days' supply. Whether the butter cows will be able to thwart the high-price campaign of the pool is now a question of much moment for housewives.

RAINS START FLOODS IN KANSAS.

Gangs of Men Build Dikes Along Spring River Banks.

Swollen by heavy rains for ninety-six hours, streams in the vicinity of Galena, Kan., have broken through their banks, overflowing the lowlands and causing destruction of property. Spring river is on a rampage, and at Badger much danger to mines is feared. A force of fifty or sixty men has been employed building dikes along the river banks to prevent the mines from being flooded by the overflow.

Reports state that the Neosho river is out of its banks in several places in southeastern Kansas, overflowing the lowlands and causing much destruction to farms. Railroad traffic is demoralized.

No Liquor, Even as Medicine.

Gov. Haskell of Oklahoma formally declared the State dispensary system had been abolished by the vote at the recent election, leaving citizens without any lawful means of purchasing liquor for medicinal purposes inside the State.

Loss by Fire at Resort.

Damage amounting to $100,000 was done by fire at Exposition Park, Conneaut Lake, a popular summer resort near Meadville, Pa. The progress of the flames was checked by dynamiting a number of buildings.

Two Hunters Killed.

Joe Berenski and John Bardole, foreigners, were instantly killed while hunting near Steubenville, Ohio. One of the men fired a bullet into a can that had previously contained nitroglycerin, causing a terrific explosion.

Philadelphia Has $200,000 Fire.

Fire of supposed incendiary origin destroyed the bending shop, eight large sheds of hard wood and a huge water tank at the car shops of J. G. Brill & Co., Sixty-second street and Woodland avenue, Philadelphia, entailing a loss exceeding $200,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

Scandal in Revenue Service.

Instructions from Washington direct the convening of a court martial in Port Townsend, Wash., to try Lieut. Muller S. Hay on charges of conduct prejudicial to the revenue cutter service. The offense is said to have taken place in Alaska.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

The week chronicles ample testimony to the improved state of commerce. Not only are there smaller trading defaults, but payments through the banks establish a new high record volume, and official statements disclose ample stores of money, deposits being unprecedented and reserves indicating the probability of further ease in discount. The course of new demands reflects steadiness, and little change is likely to occur during the closing weeks of the year. Leading industries exhibit more extended operations, some branches approaching closer to normal production. Increasing machinery and hands appear in iron and steel, more furnaces and mills being active and the output of cars and other equipments enlarged. Foundries and forges obtain substantial forward orders, and larger bookings are noted in electrical lines, assuring employment for months ahead. Factories are doing better in heavy hardware, power, sanitary goods and furniture.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 20, against 26 last week, 18 in 1907 and 26 in 1906. Those with liabilities of more than $5,000 number 5, against 5 last week, 7 in 1907 and 7 in 1906.—Dun's Review.

NEW YORK.

Weather conditions have been irregular, but the arrival of a cold wave following unseasonably mild temperatures has stimulated retail trade North, West and East, and even helped business at the South at some points, though holding of cotton and low prices therefor have tended to check buying in the cotton belt as a whole.

Collections have shared in the irregularity of trade, and there is noticeable more complaint as to these than as to business generally, more particularly at the South. Heavy wearing apparel, shoes and coal have been helped by climatic developments. Holiday trade, too, shows signs of expansion, and comparisons with a year ago in all lines are naturally in favor of current business.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Dec. 3 number 222, against 193 last week, 272 in like week of 1907, 216 in 1906, 203 in 1905 and 231 in 1904. Business failures in Canada for the week number 38, against 35 last week and 26 last year.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $4.00 to $8.00; hogs, prime heavy, $4.00 to $6.00; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2, $1.05 to $1.06; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, standard, 48c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 76c; hay, timothy, $8.00 to $13.50; prairie, $8.00 to $12.00; butter, choice creamery, 27c to 30c; eggs, fresh, 27c to 31c; potatoes, per bushel, 61c to 71c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $7.00; hogs, good to choice heavy, $3.50 to $6.05; sheep, good to choice, $2.50 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, $1.04 to $1.05; corn, No. 2 white, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2 white, 49c to 51c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $4.50 to $7.70; hogs, $4.00 to $6.10; sheep, $3.00 to $4.40; wheat, No. 2, $1.08 to $1.09; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 76c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $4.00 to $5.85; hogs, $4.00 to $6.10; sheep, $3.00 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, $1.07 to $1.08; corn, No. 2 mixed, 64c to 65c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 51c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 78c to 80c.

Detroit—Cattle, $4.00 to $5.00; hogs, $4.00 to $5.25; sheep, $2.50 to $3.50; wheat, No. 2, $1.05 to $1.06; corn, No. 3 yellow, 62c to 63c; oats, No. 3 white, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 77c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, $1.08 to $1.10; corn, No. 3, 61c to 63c; oats, standard, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 1, 74c to 75c; barley, No. 1, 63c to 64c; pork, mess, $14.70.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, $4.00 to $6.75; hogs, fair to choice, $4.00 to $6.00; sheep, common to good mixed, $4.00 to $4.75; lambs, fair to choice, $5.00 to $6.25.

New York—Cattle, $4.00 to $5.90; hogs, $3.50 to $6.10; sheep, $3.00 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, $1.13 to $1.14; corn, No. 2, 69c to 70c; oats, natural white, 54c to 57c; butter, creamery, 27c to 29c; eggs, western, 32c to 36c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, $1.05 to $1.07; corn, No. 2 mixed, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 77c to 78c; clover seed, $5.60.

SHORT NEWS NOTES.

John Cooper of the University of North Carolina, who was injured at football practice in September, died at Clinton.

Ten persons were killed and twice as many injured when the boiler of the steamer H. M. Carter exploded on the Mississippi river one hundred miles north of New Orleans.

In a collision off Boston with a barge the British schooner Hugh G. was sunk and five men, including Captain Obed Knowlton, were drowned.

The Pool, one of Minnesota's largest mines, has been operated since election. This is one of the ten mines on the iron range which have been leased by the State to various iron companies. It has been closed all during the season, but was opened this week. Five of the ten mines on State land are now in operation, each ton paying a royalty of 25 cents to the State. The Pool is located near Hibbing.

Fumes from the burned-out gas well at Tampico, Mexico, have caused the death of thirty more men, according to cable dispatches to New Orleans.

B. F. Nelson of Minneapolis has paid the State $2,500 for timber cut on State lands after his permit had expired, and the Duluth and Rainy Lake Railway Company has paid $2,340 for timber cut along its right of way.

The employes of the Great Northern have organized a branch of the American Railway Employes' Protective Association for the purpose of using their influence to prevent the further reduction of rates by State Legislatures.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

Faithful Recounting of Latest State News

IS ANGLEWORM TO BLAME?

Deaths from Cancer Increasing in Michigan.

In view of the reported discovery that the cause of cancer is the common garden earthworm, it is of interest to know that 5 per cent of the deaths in Michigan in October were caused by this disease, the number reported being 148 out of a total of 3,202 deaths in the State from other causes. Deaths from cancer have shown a steady increase for a long period of years. The number of deaths from violence, which were 215, was increased by the fatal forest fires in northern Michigan, 24 deaths from this cause alone being reported from Presque Isle county. The number of births reported for October was 4,278, which indicated that the stork is more than distancing the man with the scythe.

BILKS SEVEN GOVERNORS.

Lad Returns to Port Huron to Get Book Containing Names.

Albert E. Rising, the boy who secured a large number of contributions in Port Huron claiming that he had been a Western Union telegraph messenger, and while in service of the company had lost a leg, returned to that city the other day after serving 90 days in the Detroit house of correction for securing money under false pretenses. Rising went back to get possession of the book in which he kept the addresses of persons all over the United States from whom he had gotten money. The book contained the signatures of governors of seven States. Chief Marx refused to give him the book, in which he kept the addresses of his victims, but allowed him to copy some of the addresses.

LUMBER COMPANY ORGANIZED.

Will Log in Newfoundland and Later Erect Pulp Mill.

The American-Newfoundland Lumber Company was organized in Grand Rapids with a capital of $800,000, of which $450,000 has been subscribed, to conduct a logging and lumbering business on the west shore of Newfoundland, where the company owns 265,000 acres of land. Later a paper and pulp mill will be erected. The company expects to market in Europe. Among the organizers are Carroll F. Sweet and H. G. Dykhouse of Grand Rapids, W. C. Grobheiser of Sturgis, and W. W. Harchett, B. D. Keppel and J. G. Van Putten of Holland, Mich.

STEAMER SUNK IN COLLISION.

North Star's Crew Narrowly Escapes in Accident Off Port Sanilac.

The steel steamer North Star of the Mutual Transit Line of Buffalo was sunk in Lake Huron by a collision with a sister ship, the Northern Queen. The steamers collided in a dense fog while off Port Sanilac. The North Star sank so quickly that her crew had barely time to escape to the Northern Queen, which also suffered considerable damage, but was able to proceed back to Port Huron. Both boats were built at Cleveland in 1898 and are 280 feet long.

HELD ON THEFT CHARGE.

Battle Creek Builder Accused of Burglarizing Kalamazoo Store.

Charged with having burglarized the F. P. D'Arcy jewelry store last January and securing more than $10,000 worth of diamonds, watches, rings and other jewelry, Ziba Schly, a prominent sidewalk builder of Battle Creek and a bridegroom of less than two months, was taken to Kalamazoo from Battle Creek, where he was arrested by Sheriff Shean. Schly vigorously denies the charge, but Sheriff Shean declares he has evidence against him.

FOOTBALL INJURY IS FATAL.

Grand Rapids Youth Dies After Three Weeks' Suffering.

Albert Emmer of Grand Rapids, aged 19, died as the result of injuries received in a football game at Sparta three weeks ago. The boy was captain of the Unions, composed of local high school boys. In a rush at Sparta he was knocked down and bruised in the kidneys. The injury was thought slight at first, but he has been in bed for a week and died in great agony.

SEIZED BY THE SHERIFF.

Dock Property and Vessels at South Haven Taken.

It is understood, through a reliable source, says the Detroit Free Press, that the dock property and two of the steamers of the Dunkley-Williams Co. have been seized by the sheriff to satisfy a claim of the First State bank of South Haven. Capt. John Boyne, an ex-captain of the line, has been put in charge. None of the officials of the line could be found to make a statement.

Follows Husband in Death.

Mrs. William Barney of Vulcan committed suicide by hanging herself as a result of grief over the drowning of her husband, who was found in the Sturgeon river five years ago.

Escape in Night Clothes.

Fire destroyed the McDonald boarding house at Whitney. The roomers were compelled to escape in their night clothes. Two boarders, James Stanley and Hans Johnson, were severely burned, their retreat being cut off by flames. The loss is $1,500.

Escaped Georgia Convict.

A stranger arrested on suspicion in Chelsea was identified as Harry Robinson, 58 years old, who escaped from prison at Atlanta, Ga., March 21, 1908. He was serving time for a train robbery.

Newspaper Office Burns.

In Marine City fire broke out in the frame building owned by Dr. Baird and occupied by the Marine City News, Louis Dorcks, plumber, and Dr. Baird. The two upper stories were burned. The News company was the only tenant to have insurance. The loss will be over $6,000.

Near Death in Farm Fire.

Fire destroyed the home of John Gerondale, a farmer near Wallace. Mr. Gerondale and his children had a narrow escape. The loss is $2,500, insurance $1,000.

SIX MICHIGANDERS KILLED.

Hunting Pastime Proves Very Costly to Life and Limb.

Six persons were killed in Michigan during the hunting season, according to figures compiled. Here is the list of fatalities and accidents:

Frank Barnum, Waterloo; drowned in Joslyn Lake.

George A. Burnham, Detroit; shot in neck while placing gun behind him.

Herbert Collins, Calumet; shot by companion.

Ernest Fitzgerald, Waterloo; drowned in Joslyn Lake.

Eva Hull, Sault Ste. Marie; shot by brother.

Duncan McKay, Menominee, shot by gun of brother, who stumbled.

In this State alone 10 were injured, some being maimed for life. The list is:

Lee Carpenter, Gladstone; shot himself in foot.

Herbert Collins, Lake Linden; shot by companion.

Arthur Davis, Menominee; shot in leg.

Norman Emmons, Ellington; shot through body by companion.

William Fitzgerald, Tenary; accidentally shot himself in arm.

Silas Hare, Cross village; shot by companion.

W. A. Henderson, City Point; wounded in both eyes.

Leonard Johnson, Beacon Hill; shot by companion, who mistook him for bear.

William Kahle, Menominee; shot in shoulder by son.

Ole Lindstrom, Iron River; mistaken for deer and shot in leg.

Edward Plourder, Norway; slipped and shot himself in arm.

Louis E. Rickson, Menominee; arm blown off by gun.

Pietro Rosabo, Germansville; lost hand by discharge of gun.

Arthur Schimmel, Menominee; shot in hand showing gun to companion.

Otto Sternhagen, Stephenson; mistaken for game.

Wesley Sweet, Menominee; wounded in throat by shot.

John Vanassen, White Cloud; shot in arm by companion.

Donald Wood, Manistique; shot in shoulder by companion.

Philip Waegli, Negaunee; accidentally shot himself while smoking.

WITHIN OUR BORDERS.

Robbers visited Pittsford and dynamited a safe in Searl's grocery, securing checks and $20 in cash.

As the result of a slashing affray, Mayor Miller of Houghton has ordered a wholesale cleaning out of the red light district.

In Monroe John Krietz pleaded guilty to looting a Michigan Central freight car and was sentenced to not less than three years or more than fifteen years in Jackson prison.

Since the death of James H. Gray, which occurred in Lapeer, $75,000 has been found in the pockets of his clothes, in shoes and various places where he had tucked it away.

The Custer homestead, boyhood home of Gen. Custer, the famous Indian fighter, is included in the property that has been recommended by federal inspectors for the new Monroe postoffice.

In Flint William D. Butler, 21 years old; Moses Purcell, 18; William Ryan, 8, and Joseph Costa, 17, pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary and each was sentenced to the State reformatory at Ionia.

In a tax title case the Supreme Court decided that notice to the original owner of the property must be given by the purchaser of the title under the law in force at the time the purchase of the State's title was made.

As the result of taking poison by mistake, Verne, the 14-year-old daughter of Robert Baker, died at her home in Atkins. Miss Baker took 20 grains of corrosive sublimate, mistaking the poison for a cough medicine.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade, officials of the board announced that all the property for Bay City's new auditorium with the exception of one lot had been secured. Building will be begun in the spring.

George A. Burnham of Detroit, well known in Michigan automobile circles, was accidentally killed while duck hunting at the Saint Clair Flats, near Pearl Beach. He was shot in the head by the accidental discharge of a gun which he was picking up from the bottom of his boat.

Emil Irving, a young Finlander, was attacked by an unknown man while returning to his home at the Isle Royal mine location, a suburb of Houghton, at 2 o'clock in the morning and was shot in the face and shoulder. His assailant escaped in the darkness and is still at liberty.

Fires in two different sections of Benton Harbor the other night for a time threatened the factory district. When the first alarm came into the station the fire committee of the city council was in session in the council chamber above investigating the department for the purpose of determining whether or not it was delinquent in fighting a former blaze. Fire Chief Montine was on the witness stand. He rushed out, followed by half of the spectators. Soon the blasts of whistles and the pealing of bells again turned the council room into an uproar. Mayor Seitz called for volunteers to fight the second blaze, and, dropping the investigation, the Mayor and half a dozen Aldermen led the volunteer fire fighters. Gathering together what apparatus the department had left in making the run to the first blaze, the volunteers raced to the bigger fire, and after a hard fight got it under control.

Judge Knappen in the United States District Court in Grand Rapids fined the Stearns Salt and Lumber Company of Ludington $10,000 for accepting rebates from the Pere Marquette on shipments from Ludington to Toledo.

Alleging that Erasmus Delong threw fifty inmates of the Muskegon county almshouse into a state of terror by threatening to kill some of them, County Superintendent of the Poor Buzzell made complaint against Delong, charging him with insanity. Delong is 85 years old and an order admitting him to the northern Michigan asylum was granted.

The death of Mrs. Charles Kimball at Laingsburg is to be investigated by the coroner. Mrs. Kimball was ill of typhoid fever. It has been reported to the officials that a mistake might have been made in the medicine she was given.

The eastern Michigan Electric Company of Au Sable, which is engaged in building a series of big dams on that stream, have secured the right of way for their cables to transmit the electricity all along the Detroit and Mackinac railroad, and portions of the Michigan Central railroad. All the towns on the lines of these roads will in time secure power and electricity from this source.

JAPAN MADE AN ALLY BY THE UNITED STATES

Uncle Sam Reaches Agreement with Mikado in Affairs in Pacific.

WILL CONSULT EACH OTHER.

Nations Promise to Respect Respective Territories and Chinese Independence.

Despite official reticence at Washington, information from reliable sources has been obtained of an agreement of far-reaching importance between the United States and Japan.

The agreement is based on the idea of encouraging and defending free and peaceful commercial development in the Pacific. It contains not only a mutual guarantee to respect each other's territorial possessions there, but defines the attitude of the two countries toward China, binding each to defend by every peaceful means China's independence and integrity, and to give equal commercial opportunity in the Chinese empire to all nations. But more important still, the agreement in the event of complications threatening the status quo, binds the United States and Japan to consult each other with a view to acting together.

The agreement has been drawn up in the form of a declaration and consists of five articles. The first article gives expression to the wish of the two governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce in the Pacific. The second is a mutual disclaimer of an aggressive design, and contains also a definition of the policy of each government, both as directed to the maintenance of the existing status quo in the Pacific and the defense of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China. The third article contains a statement of the consequent "firm" reciprocal resolution of each government to respect the territorial possession in the Pacific of the other.

In the fourth article the United States and Japan express their determination, "in the common interest of all the powers," in China to support "by all peaceful means at their disposal" the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal commercial and industrial opportunity for all nations in the empire. The fifth article mutually pledges the two governments, in the case of "the occurrence of any event threatening the status quo," as above described, or the principle of equal opportunity, as above defined, "to communicate with each other for the purpose of arriving at a mutual understanding" with regard to the measures they may consider it useful to take.

BIG STOCK SHOW OPENS.

Great International Live Stock Exhibit Is On in Chicago.

In the presence of a crowd made up principally of farmers and stock dealers, but as gay and lively as though their chief business in life was to amuse themselves, Chicago's annual fat stock show, known as the International Live Stock Exhibition, opened in the International Amphitheater. From early in the opening morning until late at night the big buildings were crowded. During the morning and afternoon the spectators wandered through the long aisles of exhibits or watched the students from nine agricultural colleges in the judging contest.

Seven thousand cattle, horses, sheep and swine are on exhibition, the cattle being in the majority, numbering more than 4,000 head. More than a thousand horses are displayed, while 600 sheep and as many swine have been assigned pens. Experts in each department declare that the quality of the animals shown this year excels that exhibited at any other show in the world.

For seven years the exposition has brought to Chicago annually a greater gathering of country visitors than any event since the World's Fair in 1893.

The show was established in 1900 as the result of co-operation between the national pure-bred live-stock record associations, agricultural colleges of the United States and Canada, and the railroad and live-stock interests centered at Chicago. It received the hearty indorsement and co-operation of the agricultural departments and governments of both countries.

In brief, the show is a vast object lesson, intended for the improvement of the live stock of the United States, increasing public confidence in the health and excellence of American animals and meats and the creation of a better demand for them at home and abroad. It is educational in its nature, aims, methods and results. It brings together from 6,000 to 10,000 of the world's choicest animals, to be judged, in competition for more than 2,600 cash premiums worth $75,000, besides other valuable prizes.

ZERO WEATHER KILLING CATTLE

There Is Promise of Unprecedented Loss on Colorado Ranges.

Thousands of cattle on the ranges in Colorado have perished and thousands of others are reported to be starving. The prospect is that there will be unprecedented loss to the cattlemen during the winter, which opened early and caught the majority of stockmen unprepared. In the park range district, the first snow, which fell early in October, still covers the ranges, and hundreds of cattle perished in the first storm. This number was increased to tens of thousands in the storm of the last few days. There is little grass on the ranges. Feed is selling at almost prohibitive prices, hay bringing $25 to $30 a ton in the Arkansas valley and other range districts. Dr. Charles Lamb, State veterinarian, says many herds look as though they would be depleted by over half before Christmas. Range cattle can not be shipped because of their poor condition.

SOME EXHIBITS AT CHICAGO'S STOCK SHOW.

ISMAIL PASHA IS ASSASSINATED.

Former Aid-de-Camp of Sultan Shot Down by Army Officer.

Gen. Ismail Mahir Pasha, a former aid-de-camp of the Sultan of Turkey, who investigated the revolutionary movement in the army last May and who was considered to have been a spy of the old regime, was assassinated in the Stamboul quarter of Constantinople. He was approached by an officer of the army, who fired five revolver shots at his victim. The assassin escaped.

PORTUGUESE TREASURY EMPTY.

Government Tries to Obtain Big Loan and Meets Refusal.

With no money in the treasury to pay the November salaries of the Portuguese officials, the government at Lisbon the other day made an unsuccessful attempt to borrow $5,000,000 from the Bank of Portugal. The loan was refused, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the government's collateral. The impoverished condition of the Portuguese treasury was never more strikingly illustrated. The revolutionists have seized upon the situation to foment disturbances.

Yale Student Kills Himself.

John Alan White, a Yale student, leaped from the top of West rock, a cliff 500 feet high at New Haven, Conn., and was crushed to death. His brain had been turned by overwork. His home was in Walton, N. Y.

Bryan Buys Texas Fruit Farm.

W. J. Bryan and Mrs. Bryan are on their return from Mexico, where Mr. Bryan had been hunting. At Mission, Texas, Mr. Bryan purchased a tract of land which he will plant in fruit trees.

What It Cost to Elect Taft.

The recent Republican campaign was one of the most economical on record. The total national fund was $1,700,000, of which the greatest contribution was $160,000, subscribed by Charles P. Taft, brother of the President-elect. Roosevelt gave $1,000. In 1904 the Republican campaign fund was about $4,000,000. In 1900 it was $7,000,000.

Liquor Circulars Ruled Out.

The Arkansas Supreme Court has declared it illegal to solicit orders for intoxicating liquors by mailing circulars into prohibition territory.

LEARNING HOW TO LIVE.

By Henry F. Cope.

"Whoso findeth me (Wisdom) findeth life."—Prov. 8:35.

If you desire to have your boy become a skilled engineer you send him to a school where he may be trained as an engineer; but if you desire to have him keen to the difference between right and wrong, if you desire to have him become a man of high character, you are quite likely to take chances on his picking up such difficult attainments.

There is no difficulty in discovering agencies and means, by which one may learn how to make a good living, but if one would learn the great art of a good and worthy life, that is a different matter, and really one of less importance. It seems to be generally assumed that you have to make the acquaintance of the natural sciences by educational processes, but the greatest of all the arts and sciences you get by accident.

Character, the fruitage of the whole life, the crown of all, is the last thing considered in education. A child learns to play the piano by persistent practicing, painful to himself and not less so to others, but the practice of virtue, no one knows how that is gained; it is supposed you must wait until the lightning of goodness happens to strike you.

Can character be developed by educational methods? We can train dogs and cats and pigs to whatever habits we wish; can we train men and women? We know how to produce expert machinists, bookkeepers, and handlers of iron and wood; do we know how to produce good citizens, worthy parents, just employers, diligent workmen, kindly neighbors?

Are goodness and uprightness the result of intent, or the fruitage of accident? It is worth while to make up our minds as to this. If some are good and some are bad and no one knows just why, then we are in a most lamentable situation. If the good can be developed and perfected and the evil eliminated, if rightness of life is subject to processes in our control, the development and training of such rightness is the largest business we have in hand at any time.

We need definitely to test all our educational, our cultural agencies, schools, colleges, churches, press, art galleries, clubs, by this: Are they training those whom they reach to fullness of living, to right social adjustments, to such life as makes one the possessor of all his high heritage and the servant of all his great opportunities, a whole man doing all a man's service for men?

What of the educational influences of the church? Is it doing any more than making children in the Sunday schools walking warehouses of biblical information? Is it training its men and women to take their places, and do their common work in the world? Has it any high, clear, prophetic message for our day? Is it stirring the souls of men, inspiring them with visions so high that they never find content until they have poured out their lives seeking to realize them? Surely this is its educational work.

If any great things are to be done they must be done by training men and women to do them, by inspiring them with the high visions, by teaching them to think soberly, clearly, by leading them into efficiency in the realizations of their high visions. Not the schools alone, but the churches, the press, and every interest and power that touches and determines lives must co-operate to these ends.

We need to set before ourselves the task of learning to live, and we owe it to our children and to the future to see that, with all their getting they get wisdom, that they be not crammed with learning and yet ignorant of life, that they shall learn to live not as money machines, but as men and women borne to high spiritual possibilities.

There is a danger that in the rush of our modern life we lose sight of the things that ought to come first. We ought to know that this life of ours is not for the building of cities, nor for the heaping up of fortunes, but all these are only that we may produce the glories of character, we may raise men and women of high living.

What shall our learning, all our boasted educational advantages be worth to us if we miss the great prize of life, if we fail to come into that fullness of living which belongs to us as children of the infinite? Let neither learning nor making a living stand in the way of the chief thing, which is simply living, living aright and finding the larger life.

EFFECT OF WICKED EXAMPLE.

By Rev. Dr. Falk Vidader.

And the mixed multitude that was among them felt a lustful longing—and the children of Israel also wept again and said: Who will give us flesh to eat? We remember the fish which we could eat in Egypt for naught, . . . but now our soul is faint, there is nothing at all; only to the manna are our eyes directed.—Numbers 11:4-5-6.

No nation in the world did ever behold so many and such great manifestations of God's love as Israel in the wilderness. It was, therefore, to be expected that their belief in God should be steadfast, their faith unshakable, and their confidence in their Redeemer childlike.

But, behold, there awoke in the hearts of the mixed multitude a groveling desire and soon the children of Israel began to weep and joined in the wicked lamentations. They forgot the Lord's mercies and turned their back upon His past favors. What a faint-heartedness! What ingratitude! What disobedience did they manifest then! How can we account for this strange demeanor of Israel? It may, however, not appear so strange if we take into consideration the effect of wicked examples. The mixed multitude who affiliated with the children of Israel at their exodus from Egypt set to them such examples as caused them to forget and neglect themselves and their Redeemer.

Wicked examples were, are and ever will be detrimental to individuals as well as to societies. Wicked examples have always, like deadly poison, destroyed the souls of our young and old who follow them. Hence the great men of every age have cautioned us, saying, "Do not associate with the wicked and godless." Patriarch Abraham, scripture tells us, when having, in obedience to God's command, started on a journey through the land of Canaan, took with him his nephew Lot as his fellow traveler. While on their travels a strife arose between Abraham's and Lot's shepherds. And Abraham said to Lot: "Separate thyself, from me."

The reason for that separation was, according to the old commentaries to scripture, because Lot's shepherds grazed their cattle on strange fields. Abraham did not allow his shepherds to do this because it would sanction robbery. Abraham therefore severed his connection, for he feared that Lot's wicked example would corrupt the morals of his household. The children of Israel when sojourning in the wilderness in the company of their ungodly neighbors, the mixed multitude, were constantly exposed to the contagious effect of their evil examples.

Parents whom heaven has blessed with children have imposed upon them the sacred duty of bringing them up as good and law-abiding men and women. In order to be enabled to perform that duty they should keep their offspring away from undesirable associates. Then the old ones will justly pride themselves in the new generation, who will be a praise and a blessing to their parents and to the city in which they were born and educated.

THE ENRICHMENT OF LIFE.

By Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D.

Text—"I have come that you may have life, and that you may have it more abundantly."—John 9:15.

REV. N. D. HILLIS.

What all the world's seeking is life—more life. Growth? It is a question of vital force. Wealth? It is the overflowing, outbreaking vitality of the body. Death? It approaches when there is not life enough to take up the bread and meat and turn it into rich red blood. A little life means little work can be done. A little mind means that a few books will suffice. A small nature means that it needs only two or three friends. A great, royal, divine, universal soul, pulsating, glowing and throbbing with life, means a vitalizing intellect. This is an intellectual law. We speak of some young people as having hungry minds. The young scholar devours facts, conversation, the statements of books, and friends. He vitalizes everything he touches. The events go into his intellect in the morning as raw material, rags and wood pulp. The knowledge comes out of his intellect at night in the form of literature. He has a vitalized mind. He possesses life, creative.

The old idea was that salvation was by intellectual culture. Christ's idea is salvation by life through the new heart. Bald intellectualism says, "Blessed be wisdom." Christ says, "Blessed be character." Here is a little child. In his selfishness he seizes his sister's little toy and breaks it. Time and growth will increase the amount of selfishness and make him strike his own wife and break the heart of his little child, for growth increases the size, does not change the sort. Here is the youth who is sowing wild oats. Little by little he is draining off all the vital forces. The false friend says, "Don't be discouraged; he will outgrow this." But every farmer is in terror when he finds wild oats growing amidst the tame. Time can do nothing for a youth who is sowing wild oats save gather the harvest of pain, disaster and heart-break.

Disheartened and discouraged, the way is not to flee from God, but to flee to him. We live and move and have our being in God, as our world floats in amethyst and ether, borrowing all its colors from the light that surrounds it. We have our life from Christ as the tree has its life in the rich juices of the soil, wherein the tree is rooted—the stimulating atmosphere with which the boughs are surrounded, and the all embracing sunshine that lends warmth and beauty to the sweet blossoms and the ripe fruit.

SHORT METER SERMONS.

No man ever overshoots his own moral aim.

All worthy education is training of the will.

The dogmatic are always strong on barking.

Counting your blessings discounts your burdens.

No one was ever left sad by giving happiness away.

The ability to learn marks the limits of actual living.

Too many men lay to a gentle heart the faults of a soft head.

DON'TS FOR CHURCHMEN.

Don't forget that self-pity is downright selfishness.

Don't come to a standstill if you would stand for the right.

Don't be without restraint lest you be without righteousness.

Don't expect to become a guide by a mere study of the guide book.

Don't expect to burn a hole in sin by concentrating all your piety on Sunday.

Don't endeavor to develop good in yourself so long as you see no good in others.

1632—*We Vries, on his second voyage,* arrived at the Delaware river.

1697—St. Paul's cathedral, London, first opened.

1702—*First school of anatomy* in America was opened in Philadelphia.

1783—New York evacuated by the British.

1787—*Delaware adopted the federal constitution,* being the first State to do so.

1793—Commune of Paris ordered all churches closed.

1794—The United States concluded a treaty with the Tuscarora, Stockbridge and Oneida Indian tribes.

1795—Treaty of peace made with the Dey of Algiers, by which an annual tribute was given by the United States for the redemption of captives.

1804—British ports in the West Indies closed to American commerce.

1818—Illinois admitted to the Union as the twenty-first State.

1828—John Gilbert made his first appearance on the stage at the Tremont theater in Boston.

1829—Pope Gregory XVI. issued a bulletin for abolishing the slave trade.

1848—Ferdinand of Austria abdicated and was succeeded by Francis Joseph.

1852—Louis Napoleon became Emperor of France....Funeral celebration in Boston for Daniel Webster.

1861—Jefferson Davis elected President of the Confederate States of America....Gen. McClellan ordered the observance of the Sabbath in all the camps of the United States army....Lord Monck took the oath of office as governor general of Canada.

1863—Gen. Longstreet raised the siege of Knoxville.

1864—Treason trials of members of the Knights of the Golden Circle begun in Indianapolis.

1865—Habeas Corpus act restored in the Northern States.

1867—Committee of the House reported in favor of the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson.

1868—Loretta, a small town in California, destroyed by an earthquake....Sir John Young appointed governor general of Canada.

1874—Proposal made for an exclusive mail train to run between New York and Chicago.

1879—Steamer Borussia of the Canada and Mississippi line, foundered at sea, with loss of 200 lives.

1884—Science Hall of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, destroyed by fire....The presidential electors met in the several States and cast the vote which elected Cleveland and Hendricks.

1892—Sir John Thompson succeeded John Abbott as Canadian prime minister.

1900—Royal Canadian troops reviewed at Windsor by Queen Victoria.

1902—Academy of Music in Brooklyn destroyed by fire.

1904—Armored cruiser Tennessee launched at Philadelphia....Close of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

1905—Senor Palma elected president of Cuba....Celebration in New York of the 250th anniversary of the landing of the first Jews in America....Edward VII. gave New York Yacht Club cup to be raced for by American yachts.

1906—Fine of $18,000 imposed on American Sugar Refining Company for accepting rebates from the New York Central railway....Rev. Algernon Crapsey, who had been charged with heresy, renounced ministry in the Protestant Episcopal church.

1907—Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux of the Canadian government received at lunch by the Empress.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

The business interests of Fargo are backing up the proposition to secure the State fair for that city permanently. At present the fair is on wheels between that city and Grand Forks.

Elaborate plans are being made for the farmers' short course to be held at Correctionville, Ia., under the auspices of the Iowa State Agricultural College, Feb. 8 to 18, 1909. One hundred prizes will be given in the corn contests alone, aggregating $150 for the best 100 ears to $1 for some of the third prizes in the thirty-five classes. It is expected that from 500 to 600 of the best farmers in Western Iowa will attend. The domestic science course is attracting large attention from the women and girls.

The government is experimenting with breeding to produce a milking strain of Shorthorn cattle, and nine Minnesota breeders are co-operating.

President Roosevelt received at the White House about five hundred farmers and their wives, who were in Washington attending the convention of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

Miss Eugenia Halstead of McKenzie county, N. D., shot and killed fourteen wolves near her homestead shack. The animals had been attracted to the vicinity by a fine lot of chickens, but Miss Halstead picked off the wolves one by one.

Superintendent Hoverstad of the North Dakota Farmers' Institute is planning a winter campaign. Prof. Thomas Shaw and other prominent speakers have been secured.

The live stock show at South St. Paul this year was even a greater success than last year. Sheep and hogs were a strong feature and the exhibit of horses was the finest ever seen in the Northwest.

Northern Wisconsin landowners have held a conference in Eau Claire, Wis., at which a committee was appointed to draft amendments increasing the protection again forest fires afforded by the present laws.

Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

Equal to any made.

For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

Wamsley's Automatic Pastor

By Frank Crane.

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"Yes, sir," said the short, chunky man, as he leaned back against the gorgeous upholstery of his seat in the smoking compartment of the sleeping car; "yes, sir, I knew you was a preacher the minute I laid eyes on you. You can't fool J. P. Wamsley. You see, there's a peculiar air about a man that's accustomed to handle any particular line of goods. You can tell 'em all, if you'll just notice—any of 'em—white-goods counter, lawyer, doctor, travelin' man, politician, railroad—every one of 'em's got his sign out, and it don't take a Sherlock Holmes to read it, neither.

"Experience, did you say? I must have had considerable experience? Well, I guess yes! Didn't you never hear of my invention, Wamsley's Automatic Pastor, Self-feedin' Preacher and Lightning Caller? Say, that was the hottest scheme ever. I'll tell you about it.

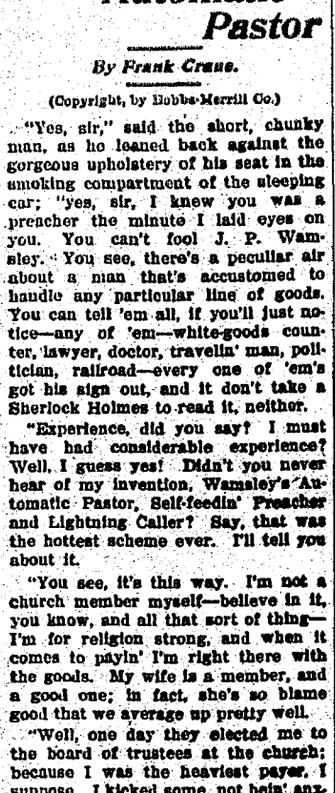
"You see, it's this way. I'm not a church member myself—believe in it, you know, and all that sort of thing—I'm for religion strong, and when it comes to payin' I'm right there with the goods. My wife is a member, and a good one; in fact, she's so blame good that we average up pretty well.

"Well, one day they elected me to the board of trustees at the church; because I was the heaviest payer, I suppose. I kicked some, not bein' anxious to pose as a pious individual, but finally I gives in.

"I went to two or three meetin's—and say, honest, they were the fiercest things ever."

The minister smiled knowingly.

"You're on, I see. Ain't those official meetin's of a church the limit? Gee! Once I went—a cold winter night—waded through snow knee-deep to a giraffe—and sat there two hours,



"Yes, Sir, I Knew You Was a Preacher the Minute I Laid Eyes on You."

while they discussed whether they'd fix the pastor's back fence or not—price $6! I didn't say anything, bein' sort o' new, you know, but I made up my mind that next time I'd turn loose on 'em, if it was the last thing I did.

"But I must get along to my story, about my automatic pastor. One day the preacher resigned.

"When it come to selectin' a committee to get a new pastor, I butted right in.

"Well, sir, it was right then and there I invented my automatic pastor, continuous revolving hand-shaker and circular jolly-hander.

"I brung it before the official brethren one night and explained its modus operandi. I had a wax figger made by the same firm that supplies me with the manikins for my show-windows. And it was a peach, if I do say it myself. Tall, handsome figger, benevolent face, elegant smile that won't come off, as the feller says, Chauncey Depew spinnage in front of each ear. It was a sure lu-lu.

"'Now,' I says to 'em, 'gentlemen, speakin' o' pastors, I got one here I want to recommend. It has one advantage anyhow; it won't cost you a cent. I'll make you a present of it, and also chip in, as heretofore, toward operatin' expenses.' That caught old Jake Hicks—worth a hundred thousand dollars, and stingier 'n all git-out.

"'Now, you stand this here, whom we will call John Henry, at the door of the church as the congregation enters, havin' previously wound him up and there he stays, turning around and givin' the glad hand and cheery smile, and so doth his unchangin' power display as the unwearied sun from day to day, as the feller says. Nobody neglected, all pleased. You remember the last pastor wasn't sociable enough, and there was considerable complaint because he didn't hike right down after the benediction and jolly the flock as they passed out. We'll have a wire run the length of the meetin' house, with a gentle slant from the pulpit to the front door, and as soon as meetin's over, up goes John Henry and slides down to the front exit, and there he stands, gyratin' and handin' out pleasant greeting to all—Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to beat the band.

"'Now as for preachin',' I continued, 'you see all you have to do is to raise up the coat tails and insert a record on the phonograph concealed here in the back of the chest, with a speakin' tube runnin' up to the mouth. We can get the up-to-datest sermons by the most distinguished divines, get some gent that's afflicted with elocution to say 'em into a record, and on Sunday our friend and pastor here will reel 'em off fine. You press the button—he does the rest, as the feller says.'

"'How about callin' on the members?' inquires Andy Robison.

"'Easy,' says I. 'Hire a buggy of Brother Jinks here, who keeps a livery stable, at one dollar per p. m. Get a nigger to chauffeur the pastor at 50 cents per same. There you are. Let the boy be provided with an assortment of records to suit the people—pleasant and sad, consolatory and gay, encouragin' or reprovin', and so forth. The coon drives up, puts in a cartridge, sets the pastor in the door, and when the family gets through sets him out again.

"'There are, say, about 300 callin' days in the year. He can easy make 15 calls a day on an average—equals 4,500 calls a year, at $450. Of course, there's the records, but they won't cost over $50 at the outside—you can shave 'em off and use 'em over again, you know.'

"'But there's the personality of the pastor,' somebody speaks up. 'It's that which attracts folks and fills the pews.'

"'Personality shucks!' says I. 'Haven't we had personality enough? For every man it attracts it repels two. Your last preacher was one of the best fellers that ever struck this town. He was a plum brick, and had lots o' horse sense, to boot. He could preach, too, like a house afire. But you kicked him out because he wasn't sociable enough. You're askin' an impossibility. No man can be a student and get up the rattlin' sermons he did, and put in his time trottin' around callin' on the sisters.

"'Now, let's apply business sense to this problem. That's the way I run my store. Find out what the people want and give it to 'em, is my motto. Now, people ain't comin' to church unless there's somethin' to draw 'em. We've tried preachin', and it won't draw. They say they want sociability, so let's give it to 'em strong. They want attention paid to 'em. You turn my friend here loose in the community, and he'll make each and every man, woman and child think they're it in less'n a month.

"'Then,' I continued, 'that ain't all. There's another idea I propose, to go along with the pastor, as a sort of side line. That's tradin' stamps. Simple ain't it? Wonder why you never thought of it yourselves, don't you?

"'All you have to do is to give tradin' stamps for attendance, and your church fills right up, and John Henry keeps 'em happy. Stamps can be redeemed at my store. So many stamps gets, say, a parlor lamp or a masterpiece of Italian art in a gilt frame; so many more draws a steam cooker or an oil stove; so many more and you have a bicycle or a hair mattress or a what-not; and so on up to where a hat full of 'em gets an automobile.

"'I tell you when a family has a whatnot in their eye they ain't goin' to let a little rain keep 'em home from church. If they're all really too sick to go they'll hire a substitute. And I opine these here stamps will have a powerful alleviatin' effect on Sunday-sickness.

"'And then,' I went on, waxin' eloquent, and leanin' the pastor against the wall, so I could put one hand in my coat and gesture with the other and make it more impressive—'and then,' I says, 'just think of them other churches. We won't do a thing to 'em. That Baptist preacher thinks he's a wizz because he makes 600 calls a year. You just wait till the nigger gets to haulin' John Henry here around town and loadin' him up with rapid-fire conversations. That Baptist gent will look like 30 cents, that's what he'll look like. And the Campbellites think they done it when they got their new pastor, with a voice like a Bull o' Bashan comin' down hill. Just wait till we load a few of them extra-sized records with megaphone attachment into our pastor, and gear him up to 250 words a minute, and then where, oh, where is Mister Campbellite, as the feller says.

"'Besides, brethren, this pastor, havin' no family, won't need his back fence fixed; in fact, he won't need the parsonage; we can rent it, and the proceeds will go toward operatin' expenses.

"'What we need to do,' says I in conclusion, 'is to get in line, get up to date, give the people what they want. We have no way of judgin' the future but by the past, as the Teller says. We know they ain't no human bein' can measure up to our requirements, so let's take a fall out of science, and have enterprise and business sense.'"

J. P. Wamsley reached for a match.

"Did they accept your offer?" asked his companion. "I am anxious to know how your plan worked. It has many points in its favor, I confess."

"No," replied J. P. Wamsley, as he meditatively puffed his cigar and seemed to be lovingly reviewing the past. "No, they didn't. I'm kind o' sorry, too. I'd like to have seen the thing tried myself. But," he added, with a slow and solemn wink, "they passed a unanimous resolution callin' back the old pastor at an increased salary."

"I should say, then, that your invention was a success."

"Well, I didn't lose out on it, anyhow. I've got John Henry rigged up with a new bunch of whiskers, and posin' in my show window at Dewitt, signin' the peace treaty, in an elegant suit of all-wool at $11.50."

FIND UNKNOWN MEXICAN TOWNS

Commission Discovers Places Which Had No Official Existence.

The geographical commission appointed seven years ago to map the towns of Mexico has reported the discovery of 7,679 towns which were not officially known to exist and were subject to no federal control. While some of these places range from 5,000 to 15,000 population, most of them are presumably small villages.

A Mexican hill village, few of whose people can read or write, might easily exist for years happily unconscious that it was living under any government at all. A mule path over a pass connects the village sufficiently with the outside world. The sun shines, the crops grow, wants are few, the old Indian tribal customs furnish all the needed law, and having no history, the land is happy.

There are disadvantages in being named, catalogued and put on the map. These 7,679 idyllic towns will now be invaded by drummers, phonographs, fancy waist-coats, automobiles, lawyers, corn doctors, book agents, Salome dancers, penny arcades, handbooks on etiquette and politics, and there will be no place left where the simple life may be led. These geographers have much to answer for.

WOMAN CHAMPION BEAR HUNTER

A Story of Adventure from the Montana Mountains.

Flathead county contains the distinction of having one of the champion feminine bear hunters of the west, according to the Kalispell Bee.

While watching for deer in a meadow on her homestead, 20 miles northwest of Kalispell, Frances Jurgens-Kleinschmidt was surprised by a brown bear which appeared in the brush at the edge of the meadow. She immediately laid the bear low with a shot through the body.

A moment later two other bears appeared, one of which the lady succeeded in wounding, but having taken only six cartridges with her, was obliged to return to her house for ammunition.

Retruning to the scene of action, accompanied by Miss Hase Whiteside, the first bear wounded was found in the heavy undergrowth and at once showed fight, but was killed by a shot which broke its neck. The ladies then took the trail of the other wounded animal, but were unable to overtake it, though the trail was well marked with blood. They then returned and skinned the dead bear, which weighed about 200 pounds.

Overheard During a Shampoo.

"My, my, the women that come in here and want us to bleach their hair! Yes, bleach their hair yellow, just as they did awhile back. And do you know why? Because violet is the rage. If you wear violet you've got to be a blonde—see?

"Ain't it the truth? And what do the dressmakers think women are going to do with their hips? Why, it is as much as your life is worth to eat a square meal nowadays. I know a girl who always was as thin as a rail, and she only eats one meal a day now, and that is salt fish and crackers. Says no curves for her, if it kills her.

"Yes, but don't you see, women are dressing just like men and trying to look like men, and do you know what is going to happen? They will cease to attract men. They don't want women to look straight up and down and have no more figure than a lead pencil. They admire their opposites. Ain't people that set the styles dippy? Now, madam, I guess your hair is dry enough."

German Navy League.

The German Navy league has become the largest and most influential patriotic association in the world. It numbers 820,000 members, with over 4,000 branches in Germany alone. It has an income of over $250,000 per annum. Its journal, Die Flotte, possesses a larger circulation than all the other German monthly periodicals combined, and may be seen in almost every cafe, inn, barber's shop and private house. In addition to the home branches, there are about a hundred in various foreign countries excepting the United States and Russia, the German consuls being very generally the presidents. Annual contributions of these foreign branches amount to about $10,000, an amount said to be equal to the entire income of the British Navy league in all parts of the British empire.

Loves Father's Memory.

Miss Helen Gould seems to have a great deal of sentiment where the memory of her father is concerned. She practically has never taken off mourning, although she wears grays and white when the occasion seems to demand that she wear something else than black. Her favorite house is at Roxbury, N. Y., and it is the house where her father, the late Jay Gould was born. She has had it enlarged and very much beautified this summer.

Octopus at the Font.

A couple in a country village took their baby to be christened, and on the clergyman asking what name they had chosen the happy father replied: "Octopus, sir!" "What!" ejaculated the astonished divine, "but you cannot call a child by so extraordinary a name."

"Yes, sir, if you please," was the reply, "you see it's our eighth child and we want it called 'Octopus.'"—Gentlewoman.

REWARD OF FAITHFUL SERVICE.

Story of Oriental Cruelty That Points a Strong Moral.

The Moorish pretender, Bou Amara, was much troubled. Day by day fresh news of desertions reached his ears, and the situation was becoming serious.

One morning the chief and his faithful follower betook themselves secretly to a neighboring burial ground. There he commanded the soldier to dig a grave, and while the man worked explained more fully the part that he was to play. The faithful follower himself lay down in the grave. Bou Amara threw him a skin of water and some provisions. Then with feverish haste he began to place boards over the hole. On these he piled up earth, carefully leaving an aperture for ventilation, until a mound was raised.

Toward evening the same day a Moor, half demented with horror, rushed suddenly into the camp, and told that while passing through the burial ground he had heard a voice speaking from one of the graves.

About the grave priests, soldiers and others crowded with Bou Amara. They heard a voice from the tomb saying:

"Praise be to Bou Amara, the messenger of God, and our true sultan."

The faithful follower was acting his part well. Bou Amara, with head bent, was accepting the tribute with fierce joy in his heart. But suddenly a fear crept into his mind. What if he were betrayed by his follower? But Amara's eyes gleamed cruelly.

"A saint has revealed himself to us," he cried. "Let us, therefore, each place a stone on this blessed man's tomb."

A murmur of approval ran through the crowd, and soon a high cairn of stones was raised up over the mound. —Chicago Journal.

SPLIT SOLID WALL EDGEWISE.

Endless Cord Used to Saw Two Buildings Apart in Paris.

In order to set at rest the complaints of the inhabitants of adjoining houses, a remarkable engineering experiment has just been carried out successfully by a power company occupying a house in the Rue St. Roch. This house, like many old buildings in Paris, did not have side walls of its own. These walls, constructed of heavy masonry, were shared with its neighbors to the right and left.

As a result, the three adjoining buildings were practically one. By the same token the engines in the powerhouse sent their thud and vibration through the entire mass, keeping neighboring tenants awake and driving away trade.

A master quarryman who happened to be visiting the manager of the power house accidentally heard of the complaints, and at once proposed a remedy, to isolate the three buildings by splitting the connecting walls from top to bottom. He was used to such operations in his quarries, and he proposed the use of an endless helicoit cord such as is commonly used in extensive stone-sawing operations.

This suggestion was adopted and has just been executed with perfect success. A perpendicular slit, two inches wide and 70 feet deep, now completely isolates the power house. Tenants of the neighboring houses say the noise and vibration of the power house engines have completely disappeared.

Snake Disturbed Diners.

At dinner time recently at a famous Berlin restaurant the place was crowded, when suddenly a six-foot snake dropped quietly, apparently from nowhere, into the center of one of the largest tables. Ladies screamed, men shouted, and chairs were overturned by the flying crowds. The snake alone remained unmoved, lying perfectly oblivious of the commotion which it had created. Finally a waiter bolder than the rest approached cautiously, others followed, and soon it was evident that the reptile was sound asleep. The reptile belonged to a showman who had a room on the floor above. It had escaped through a hole, and curled itself around the chandelier of the restaurant. The smoke of so many cigars stupefied it, with the result that it fell. The snake was captured without being awakened, and returned to the showman.

His Idea of Bonanza.

A certain man had a disastrous experience in gold mine speculations. One day a number of colleagues were discussing the subject of speculation, when one of them said to this speculator:

"Old chap, as an expert, give us a definition of the term 'bonanza.'"

"A 'bonanza,'" replied the experienced man, with emphasis, "is a hole in the ground owned by a champion liar!"—Pick-Me-Up.

A Married Man.

Station Sergeant—Are you married?

Prisoner—No, sir.

Officer—Beggin' your pardon, sarge, he's wrong. When we searched him we found in his pockets, a clipped recipe for curin' croup, a sample of silk, an' two unposted letters in a woman's handwritin' a week old.—London Tit-Bits.

Seasonable Matrimony.

"Mother, I want to get married this winter."

"Very well, my daughter. But don't throw yourself away."

"Oh, no; I am going to marry a nice man."

"I must say, dear, I think a coal man would be more seasonable."

Fire Alarm Calls.

Directions for turning in Alarm.

Break glass and turn the lever once around until it stops; you can only turn it one way. Do not turn in a second time, until lever has stopped moving.

No. of Box	Where Located.
19	Michigan and Peninsular Avenues, near Olson's drug store.
28	Michigan Avenue and Spruce east of Court House.
32	Michigan Avenue and Norway St. M. C. R. R. Depot.
37	Ottowa Street, at Hose House.
43	Ogemaw and Cedar streets, near McKay House.
46	Spruce and Ionia streets, near Julius Nelson's house.
54	Michigan Ave. and Park street near Chris Hanson's house.
55	Ogemaw and Maple streets near John Hanson's house.
64	Salling Hanson Co., Planing mill
73	Salling, Hanson Co., Band mill.
82	Kerry, Hanson, Flooring mill.
91	Railroad Reserve, south side on Electric light pole.

The whistle will blow off the number after the general alarm has been given.

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For Sault St. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William

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Reached by no other steamers, Fishing, camping, canoeing. Most romantic scenery, healthful climate and excellent steamer service.

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C. H. NICHOLSON, Traffic Manager, Barnia, Ont.

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TIME TABLE NO. 19.

Trains Run by Ninetieth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

p. m.	STATIONS.	p. m.
2 25	D Fredric A	12 25
	....A S R....	
‡2 45	... Fayette ..	†12 00
3 00	A D Deward A D	11 40
	..M River ..	
‡3 15	.. B L J'n ..	†11 20
	...C'd Lake..	
	..S'w Lake..	
	..Bl' Lake..	
‡3 20	..Ma Road	†11 15
‡3 35	..Lake H'd	†11 05
3 58	A ALBA D	10 50
	D A	10 20
‡4 20	..GrRiver..	† 9 40
‡4 30	..Gs Camp..	† 9 30
‡4 35	..J'n River..	† 9 25
‡4 40	... Warda ...	† 9 20
5 10	A E Jord'n D	9 00
p. m.		a. m.

Trains will not stop where no time is shown. Trains will stop to let passengers on or off where points are shown.

CLARK HAIRE, Gen'l Manager.

WINCHESTER

REPEATING RIFLES FOR HUNTING

No matter what you hunt for or where you hunt, the answer to the question "What rifle shall I take?" is—a Winchester. Winchester Repeating Rifles are made for all styles of cartridges, from .22 to .50 caliber. Whichever model you select you will find it an accurate shooter, reliable in action and strong in construction.

Winchester Guns and Ammunition—the Red W Brand—are made for each other.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on it in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.

Why Ready Mixed Paint is better and less expensive than paint you mix yourself

WHAT makes paint wear long and well? Simply this: The fine grinding of the pigments and the intimate incorporation of the various ingredients—the absolutely thorough mixing and complete saturation of the minerals with the oil.

These are the two controlling factors in the life of paint, and these are the two important operations that cannot be done thoroughly by hand.

Perhaps you can buy the very best and purest materials, but a paint mill and a paddle are pretty poor substitutes for power-mixers, burr-mills, roller mills and other modern paint mixing machinery.

When a man buys Pitkin's Barn Paint he gets a paint that is perfectly ground and perfectly mixed. Every minute atom of the imported English Oxide of Iron is finely ground and mixed and ground and ground and mixed until it is completely saturated with the oil. Can you mix by hand a paint like this?

Remember, too, that machine mixed paint is always uniform in color and quality—the same season after season, year after year.

There is only one way to figure the cost of paint.

Figure what it costs you per year to protect your buildings from decay and keep them bright and clean. Look further than the mere first cost of the paint. Its true value must be estimated on the length of time it will last.

The life of paint depends upon the way the oil is worked into the pigments.

A poorly mixed paint is only partly ground, uneven, streaky and will soon peel off, crack, lose color and collect dust. Hand mixed paints cannot be otherwise than poorly mixed.

Pitkin's Barn Paint is made in the pioneer paint factory of the West, with a complete, powerful and scientific equipment. It costs only $1 cents a gallon. We guarantee it to wear for five years. If it does not, we will furnish you, without one penny of additional cost to you enough paint to again cover your buildings properly. Dealers who handle Pitkin's Barn Paint add their guarantee to ours.

Which is the cheaper? A paint that lasts five years or a paint that costs a little less and gives satisfaction for only a year or two?

Send us your name and address today and we will send you a small FREE trial can, color cards and a booklet of information.

Salling Hanson Co.

Mortgage Sale.

Mortgage sale under the power of sale contained in mortgage; Charles F. Dickinson (a widower) is the mortgagor, and Charles F. Unnderhill is the mortgagee. The mortgage bears date April 8th, 1907; was recorded April 16th, 1907, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, in Liber "F" of Mortgages on page 12 and 13, which mortgage was assigned by said Charles F. Underhill to The Citizens' Saving Bank, of Detroit, Michigan, a Michigan corporation, by assignment in writing dated April 19th, 1907, and recorded on April 23rd, 1907, in the Register of Deeds' office for Crawford County, Michigan, in Liber "G" of assignment of mortgages on page 496. Assignee of mortgagee does hereby declare the principal sum and all arrearages thereon as now due, and there is due at this date on said mortgage Nine thousand three hundred twenty-two and 99-100 dollars, for principal and interest. The mortgaged premises are situated in the Township of Maple Forest, County of Crawford, State of Michigan, viz: The West half (W ½) of the Northeast Quarter (N E ¼); the entire Southeast quarter (S E ¼), and entire west half (W ½) all in Section Six; The entire Fractional Section Seven; the East half (E ½) of the southwest quarter (S W ¼), and entire lot four (4) of section eighteen (18), all the foregoing in Township twenty-eight (28), North Range one West.

The entire northwest quarter (N W ¼) and the entire southwest quarter (S W ¼); also the north half (N ½) and the southeast quarter (S E ¼) of the northeast quarter (N E ¼) and the north half (½) of the southeast quarter (SE ¼) and the southeast quarter (S E ¼) of the southeast quarter (S E ¼) all in section one; the entire northeast quarter (N E ¼) and the entire northwest quarter (N W ¼), the northeast quarter (N E ¼) of the southwest quarter (S W ¼), and the north half (N ½) and the southeast quarter (S E ¼), of the southeast quarter (S E ¼) all in section twelve; the east half (E ½) of the southeast quarter (S E ¼) of section eleven (11), all in township twenty-eight (28), North of Range two (2) West. Together with the hereditaments and appurtences thereof.

This land will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the Village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, on Friday, the 12th day of February, 1909, at twelve o'clock, noon, local time, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, costs and expenses of said sale and the attorney fee provided for in mortgage and by law.

Dated, November 19, 1908.

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, of Detroit, Michigan. Assignee of Mortgagee.

BARBOUR & FIELD, Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgagee. 30 Buhl Block, Detroit, Michigan.

nov 19-13t

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE
Lansing, November 14, 1908.

Notice is hereby given, That the following described Abandoned Tax Lands, heretofore deeded to the state by the Auditor General under the provisions of Section 127 of Act No. 206 of the Public Acts of 1893 and acts amendatory thereto have been with drawn from Homestead entry by the Auditor General and the Commissioner of the State Land Office under the authority conferred upon them by Act 141 of the Public Acts of 1901, appraised, and will be placed in the market by offering them for sale at a public auction to be held at this office on Tuesday, December 22, at ten o'clock a. m. at which time they will become subject to purchase in the manner prescribed by law.

WILLIAM H. ROSE, Commissioner.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Description	Section	Town	Range
S ½ of N E ¼	11	27N	3W

nov 19-5t

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE.
Lansing, November 14, 1908.

Notice is hereby given, That the following described Tax Homestead Land, situated in Crawford County, heretofore licensed as homesteads, which land has reverted to the State, will be restored to market at this office on the 22nd. day of December A. D., 1908, at ten o'clock a. m. and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

WILLIAM H. ROSE, Commissioner.

Description	Section	Town	Range
S ½ of N W ¼	35	26 N	4 W
N ½ of S W ¼	35	26 N	4 W
N E ¼ of S W ¼	22	27 N	2 W
W ½ of N E ¼	35	27 N	4 W
S E ¼	2	28 N	2 W

nov 19-5t

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE.
Lansing, November 14, 1908.

Notice is hereby given, That the following described Swamp Land situated in Crawford County, heretofore licensed as homesteads, which land has reverted to the State, will be restored to market at this office on the 22nd. day of December A. D. 1908, at ten o'clock a. m. and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

WILLIAM H. ROSE, Commissioner.

Description	Section	Town	Range
S E ¼ of N W ¼	26	25 N	3 W
N E ¼ of S W ¼	26	26 N	3 W

nov 19-5t

Growth of the Fingernails.

For a fingernail to reach its full length, an average of seven-twelfths of an inch, from 121 to 138 days of growth are necessary.

President Roosevelt's Message to Congress

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The financial standing of the nation at the present time is excellent, and the financial management of the nation's interests by the government during the last seven years has shown the most satisfactory results. But our currency system is imperfect, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the currency commission will be able to propose a thoroughly good system which will do away with the existing defects.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1908, there was an increase in the amount of money in circulation of $902,991,369. This increase in the per capita during this period was $7.06. Within this time there were several occasions when it was necessary for the Treasury Department to come to the relief of the money market by purchases or redemptions of United States bonds; by increasing deposits in national banks; by stimulating additional issues of national bank notes, and by facilitating importations from abroad of gold. Our imperfect currency system has made these proceedings necessary, and they were effective until the monetary disturbance in the fall of 1907 immensely increased the difficulty of ordinary methods of relief. By the middle of November the available working balance in the treasury had been reduced to approximately $5,000,000. Clearing house associations throughout the country had been obliged to resort to the expedient of issuing clearing house certificates, to be used as money. In this emergency it was determined to invite subscriptions for $50,000,000 Panama canal bonds, and $100,000,000 three per cent certificates of indebtedness authorized by the act of June 13, 1898. It was proposed to re-deposit in the national banks the proceeds of these issues, and to permit their use as a basis for additional circulating notes of national banks. The moral effect of this procedure was so great that it was necessary to issue only $24,631,980 of the Panama canal bonds and $15,430,500 of the certificates of indebtedness.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1908, the balance between the net ordinary receipts and the net ordinary expenses of the government showed a surplus in the four years 1902, 1903, 1906 and 1907, and a deficit in the years 1904, 1905, 1908, and a fractional part of the fiscal year 1909. The net result was a surplus of $90,283,413.54. The financial operations of the government during this period, based upon these differences between receipts and expenditures, resulted in a net reduction of the interest-bearing debt of the United States from $987,141,040 to $897,253,990, notwithstanding that there had been two sales of Panama canal bonds amounting in the aggregate to $54,631,980, and an issue of three per cent certificates of indebtedness under the act of June 13, 1898, amounting to $15,430,500. Refunding operations of the Treasury Department under the act of March 14, 1900, resulted in the conversion into two per cent consols of 1930 of $200,309,400 bonds bearing higher rates of interest. A decrease of $8,887,950 in the annual interest charge resulted from these operations.

In short, during the seven years and three months there has been a net surplus of nearly one hundred millions of receipts over expenditures, a reduction of the interest-bearing debt by ninety millions, in spite of the extraordinary expense of the Panama canal, and a saving of nearly nine millions on the anual interest charge. This is an exceedingly satisfactory showing, especially in view of the fact that during this period the nation has never hesitated to undertake any expenditure that it regarded as necessary. There have been no new taxes and no increases of taxes; on the contrary, some taxes have been taken off; there has been a reduction of taxation.

Corporations.

As regards the great corporations engaged in interstate business, and especially the railroads, I can only repeat what I have already again and again said in my messages to the Congress. I believe that under the interstate clause of the Constitution the United States has complete and paramount right to control all agencies of interstate commerce, and I believe that the national government alone can exercise this right with wisdom and effectiveness so as both to secure justice from, and to do justice to, the great corporations which are the most important factors in modern business. I believe that it is worse than folly to attempt to prohibit all combinations as is done by the Sherman anti-trust law, because such a law can be enforced only imperfectly and unequally, and its enforcement works almost as much hardship as good. I strongly advocate that instead of an unwise effort to prohibit all combinations, there shall be substituted a law which shall expressly permit combinations which are in the interest of the public, but shall at the same time give to some agency of the national government full power of control and supervision over them. One of the chief features of this control should be securing entire publicity in all matters which the public has a right to know, and furthermore, the power, not by judicial but by executive action, to prevent or put a stop to every form of improper favoritism or other wrongdoing.

The railways of the country should be put completely under the interstate commerce commission and removed from the domain of the anti-trust law. The power of the commission should be made thoroughgoing, so that it could exercise complete supervision and control over the issue of securities as well as over the raising and lowering of rates. As regards rates, at least, this power should be summary. The power to investigate the financial operations and accounts of the railways has been one of the most valuable features in recent legislation. Power to make combinations and traffic agreements should be explicitly conferred upon the railroads, the permission of the commission being first gained and the combination or agreement being published in all its details. In the interest of the public, the representatives of the public should have complete power to see that the railroads do their duty by the public, and as a matter of course this power should also be exercised so as to see that no injustice is done to the railroads.

Telegraph and telephone companies engaged in interstate business should be put under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission.

It is very earnestly to be wished that our people, through their representatives, should act in this matter. It is hard to say whether most damage to the country at large would come from entire failure on the part of the public to supervise and control the actions of the great corporations, or from the exercise of the necessary governmental power in a way which would do injustice and wrong to the corporations. Both the preachers of an unrestricted individualism, and the preachers of an oppression which would deny to able men of business the just reward of their initiative and business sagacity, are advocating policies that would be fraught with the gravest harm to the whole country. To permit every lawless capitalist, every law-defying corporation, to take any action, no matter how iniquitous, in the effort to secure an improper profit and to build up privilege, would be ruinous to the republic and would mark the abandonment of the effort to secure in the industrial world the spirit of democratic fair-dealing. On the other hand, to attack these wrongs in that spirit of demagogy which can see wrong only when committed by the man of wealth, and is dumb and blind in the presence of wrong committed against men of property or by men of no property, is exactly as evil as corruptly to defend the wrongdoing of men of wealth. The war we wage must be waged against misconduct, against wrongdoing wherever it is found; and we must stand heartily for the rights of every decent man, whether he be a man of great wealth or a man who earns his livelihood as a wageworker or a tiller of the soil.

It is well to keep in mind that exactly as the anarchist is the worst enemy of liberty and the reactionary the worst enemy of order, so the men who defend the rights of property have most to fear from the wrongdoers of great wealth, and the men who are championing popular rights have most to fear from the demagogues who in the name of popular rights would do wrong to and oppress honest business men, honest men of wealth; for the success of either type of wrongdoer necessarily invites a violent reaction against the cause the wrongdoer nominally upholds. In point of danger to the nation there is nothing to choose between on the one hand the corruptionist, the bribe-giver, the bribe-taker, the man who employs his great talent to swindle his fellow-citizens on a large scale, and, on the other hand, the preacher of class hatred, the man who, whether from ignorance or from willingness to sacrifice his country to his ambition, persuades well-meaning but wrong-headed men to try to destroy the instruments upon which our prosperity mainly rests. Let each group of men beware of and guard against the shortcomings to which that group is itself most liable. Too often we see the business community in a spirit of unhealthy class consciousness deplore the effort to hold to account under the law the wealthy men who in their management of great corporations, whether railroads, street railways, or other industrial enterprises, have behaved in a way that revolts the conscience of the plain, decent people. Such an attitude cannot be condemned too severely, for men of property should recognize that they jeopardize the rights of property when they fail heartily to join in the effort to do away with the abuses of wealth. On the other hand, those who advocate proper control on behalf of the public, through the State, of these great corporations, and of the wealth engaged on a giant scale in business operations, must ever keep in mind that unless they do scrupulous justice to the corporation, unless they permit ample profit, and cordially encourage capable men of business so long as they act with honesty, they are striking at the root of our national well-being; for in the long run, under the mere pressure of material distress, the people as a whole would probably go back to the reign of an unrestricted individualism rather than submit to a control by the State so drastic and so foolish, conceived in a spirit of such unreasonable and narrow hostility to wealth, as to prevent business operations from being profitable, and therefore to bring ruin upon the entire business community, and ultimately upon the entire body of citizens. We do not for a moment believe that the problem will be solved by any short and easy method. The solution will come only by pressing various concurrent remedies, which the federal government alone can enact and which is absolutely vital in order to secure the attainment of our purpose. Many laws are needed. There should be regulation by the national government of the great interstate corporations, including a simple method of account keeping, publicity, supervision of the issue of securities, abolition of rebates and of special privileges. There should be short time franchises for all corporations engaged in public business; including the corporations which get power from water rights. There should be national as well as State guardianship of mines and forests. The labor legislation hereinafter referred to should concurrently be enacted into law.

To accomplish this, means of course a certain increase in the use of—not the creation of—power by the general government. The power already exists; it does not have to be created; the only question is whether it shall be used or left idle—and meanwhile the corporations over which the power ought to be exercised will not remain idle. Let those who object to this increase in the use of the only power available, the national power, be frank, and admit openly that they propose to abandon any effort to control the great business corporations and to exercise supervision over the accumulation and distribution of wealth; for such supervision and control can only come through this particular kind of increase of power. We no more believe in that empiricism which demands absolutely unrestrained individualism than we do in that empiricism which clamors for a deadening socialism which would destroy all individual initiative and would ruin the country with a completeness that not even an unrestrained individualism itself could achieve. The danger to American democracy lies not in the lesser in the concentration of administrative power in responsible and accountable hands. It lies in having the power insufficiently concentrated, so that no one can be held responsible to the people for its use. Concentrated power is palpable, visible, responsible, easily reached, quickly held to account. Power scattered through many administrators, many legislators, many men who work behind and through legislators and administrators, is impalpable, is unseen, is irresponsible, cannot be reached, cannot be held to account. Democracy is in peril wherever the administration of political power is scattered among a variety of men who work in secret, whose very names are unknown to the common people. It is not in peril from any man who derives authority from the people, who exercises it in sight of the people, and who is from time to time compelled to give an account of its exercise to the people.

Labor.

There are many matters affecting labor and the status of the wageworker to which I should like to draw your attention, but an exhaustive discussion of the problem in all its aspects is not now necessary. This administration is nearing its end; and, moreover, under our form of government the solution of the problem depends upon the action of the States, as much as upon the action of the nation. I believe in a steady effort, or perhaps it would be more accurate to stay in steady efforts in many different directions, to bring about a condition of affairs under which the men who work with hand or with brain, the laborers, the superintendents, the men who produce for the market and the men who find a market for the articles produced, shall own a far greater share than at present of the wealth they produce, and be enabled to invest it in the tools and instruments by which all the work is carried on. As far as possible I hope to see a frank recognition of the advantages conferred by machinery, organization and division of labor, accompanied by an effort to bring about a larger share in the ownership of wageworker of railway, mill and factory. In farming, this simply means that we wish to see the farmer own his own land; we do not wish to see the farms so large that they become the property of absentee landlords who farm them by tenants, nor yet so small that the farmer becomes like a European peasant. Again, the depositors in our savings banks now number over one-tenth of our entire population. These are all capitalists, who through the savings banks loan their money to the workers—that is, in many cases to themselves—to carry on their various industries. The more we increase their number, the more we introduce the principles of co-operation into our industry. Every increase in the number of small stockholders in corporations is a good thing, for the same reasons; and where the employes are the stockholders the result is particularly good. Very much of this movement must be outside of anything that can be accomplished by legislation; but legislation can do a good deal. Postal savings banks will make it easy for the poorest to keep their savings in absolute safety. The regulation of the national highways must be such that they shall serve all the people with equal justice. Corporate finances must be supervised so as to make it far safer than at present for the man of small means to invest his money in stocks. There must be prohibition of child labor, diminution of woman labor, shortening of hours of all mechanical labor; stock watering should be prohibited, and stock gambling so far as is possible discouraged. There should be a progressive inheritance tax on large fortunes. Industrial education should be encouraged. As far as possible we should lighten the burden of taxation on the small man. We should put a premium upon thrift, hard work and business energy; but these qualities cease to be the main factors in accumulating a fortune long before that fortune reaches a point where it would be seriously affected by any inheritance tax such as I propose. It is eminently right that the nation should fix the terms upon which the great fortunes are inherited. They rarely do any good and they often do harm to those who inherit them in their entirety.

Protection for Wage Workers.

There should no longer be any pattering with the question of taking care of the wageworkers who, under our present national system, become killed, crippled or worn out as part of the regular incidents of a given business. The majority of wageworkers must have their rights secured for them by State action; but the national government should legislate in thoroughgoing and far-reaching fashion not only for all employes of the national government, but for all persons engaged in interstate commerce.

I renew my recommendation that the principle of the eight-hour day should as rapidly and as far as practicable be extended to the entire work being carried on by the government; the present law should be amended to embrace contracts on those public works which the present wording of the act seems to exclude.

The Courts.

I most earnestly urge upon the Congress the duty of increasing the totally inadequate salaries now given to our judges. On the whole there is no body of public servants who do as valuable work, nor whose moneyed reward is so inadequate compared to their work. Beginning with the Supreme Court the judges should have their salaries doubled. It is not befitting the dignity of the nation that its most honored public servants should be paid sums so small compared to what they would earn in private life that the performance of public service by them implies an exceedingly heavy pecuniary sacrifice.

It is earnestly to be desired that some method should be devised for doing away with the long delays which now obtain in the administration of justice, and which operate with peculiar severity against persons of small means, and favor only the very criminals whom it is most desirable to punish.

At the last election certain leaders of organized labor made a violent and sweeping attack upon the entire judiciary of the country, an attack couched in such terms as to include the most upright, honest and broad-minded judges, no less than those of narrower mind and more restricted outlook. It was the kind of attack admirably fitted to prevent any successful attempt to reform abuses of the judiciary, because it gave the champions of the unjust judge their eagerly desired opportunity to shift their ground into a championship of just judges who

SUPPLEMENT.

were unjustly assailed. Last year, before the House Committee on the Judiciary these same leaders formulated their demands, specifying the bill that contained them, refusing all compromise, stating they wished the principle of that bill or nothing. They insisted on a provision that in a labor dispute no injunction should issue except to protect a property right, and specifically provided that the right to carry on business should not be construed as a property right; and in a second provision their bill made legal in a labor dispute any act or agreement by or between two or more persons that would not have been unlawful if done by a single person. In other words, this bill legalized blacklisting and boycotting in every form, legalizing, for instance, those forms of the secondary boycott which the anthracite coal strike commission so unreservedly condemned; while the right to carry on a business was explicitly taken out from under that protection which the law throws over property. The demand was made that there should be trial by jury in contempt cases, thereby most seriously impairing the authority of the courts. All this represented a course of policy which, if carried out, would mean the enthronement of class privilege in its crudest and most brutal form, and the destruction of one of the most essential functions of the judiciary in all civilized lands.

The violence of the crusade for this legislation, and its complete failure, illustrate two truths which it is essential our people should learn. In the first place, they ought to teach the workingman, the laborer, the wageworker, that by demanding what is improper and impossible he plays into the hands of his foes. Such a crude and vicious attack upon the courts, even if it were temporarily successful, would inevitably in the end cause a violent reaction and would band the great mass of citizens together, forcing them to stand by all the judges, competent and incompetent alike, rather than to see the wheels of justice stopped. A movement of this kind can ultimately result in nothing but damage to those in whose behalf it is nominally undertaken.

The wageworkers, the workingmen, the laboring men of the country by the way in which they repudiated the effort to get them to cast their votes in response to an appeal to class hatred, have emphasized their sound patriotism and Americanism. The whole country has cause to feel pride in this attitude of sturdy independence, in this uncompromising insistence upon acting simply as good citizens, as good Americans, without regard to fancied—and improper—class interests. Such an attitude is an object lesson in good citizenship to the entire nation.

But the extreme reactionaries, the persons who bind themselves to the wrongs now and then committed by the courts on laboring men, should also think seriously as to what such a movement as this portends. The judges who have shown themselves able and willing effectively to check the dishonest activity of the very rich man who works iniquity by the mismanagement of corporations, who have shown themselves alert to do justice to the wageworker, and sympathetic with the needs of the mass of our people, so that the dweller in the tenement houses, the man who practices a dangerous trade, the man who is crushed by excessive hours of labor, feel that their needs are understood by the courts—these judges are the real bulwark of the courts; these judges, the judges of the stamp of the President-elect, who have been fearless in opposing labor when it has gone wrong, but fearless also in holding to strict account corporations that work iniquity, and far-sighted in seeing that the workingman gets his rights, are the men of all others to whom we owe it that the appeal for such violent and mistaken legislation has fallen on deaf ears, that the agitation for its passage proved to be without substantial basis. The courts are jeopardied primarily by the action of these Federal and State judges who show inability or unwillingness to put a stop to the wrongdoing of very rich men under modern industrial conditions, and inability or unwillingness to give relief to men of small means or wageworkers who are crushed down by these modern industrial conditions; who, in other words, fail to understand and apply the needed remedies for the new wrongs produced by the new and highly complex social and industrial civilization which has grown up in the last half century.

For many of the shortcomings of justice in our country our people as a whole are themselves to blame, and the judges and *juries merely bear their share together with* the public as a whole. It is discreditable to us as a people that there should be difficulty in convicting murderers, or in bringing to justice men who as public servants have profited by the corruption of public servants. The result is equally unfortunate, whether due to hairsplitting technicalities in the interpretation of laws by judges, to sentimentality and class consciousness on the part of juries, or to hysteria and sensationalism in the daily press. For *much of this failure of justice no re*sponsibility whatever lies on rich men as such. We who make up the mass of the people cannot shift the responsibility from our own shoulders. But there is an important part of the failure which has specially to do with inability to hold to proper account men of wealth who behave badly.

The chief breakdown is in dealing with the new relations that arose from the industrialism, the interdependence of our time. Every new social relation begets a new type of wrongdoing—*of sin*, to use an old-fashioned word—and many years always elapse before society is able to turn this sin into crime which can be effectively punished at law. During the lifetime of the older men now alive the social relations have changed far more rapidly than in the preceding two centuries. The immense growth of corporations, of business done by associations, and the extreme strain and pressure of modern life, have produced conditions which render the public confused as to who its really dangerous foes are; and among the public servants who have not only shared this confusion, but by some of their acts have increased it, are certain judges. Marked inefficiency has been shown in dealing with corporations and in resettling the proper attitude to be taken by the public not only toward corporations, but towards labor, and towards the social questions arising out of the factory system, and the enormous growth of our great cities.

The huge wealth that has been accumulated by a few individuals of recent years, in what has amounted to a social and industrial revolution, has been as regards some of these individuals made possible only by the improper use of the modern corporation. A certain type of modern corporation, with its officers and agents, its many issues of securities, and its constant consolidation with allied undertakings, finally becomes an instrument so complex as to contain a greater number of elements that, under various judicial decisions, lend themselves to fraud and oppression than any device yet evolved in the human brain. Corporations are necessary instruments of modern business. They have been permitted to become a menace largely because the governmental representatives of the people have worked slowly in providing for adequate control over them.

The courts hold a place of peculiar and deserved sanctity under our form of government. Respect for the law is essential to the permanence of our institutions; and respect for the law is largely conditioned upon respect for the courts. It is an offense against the republic to say anything which can weaken this respect, save for the gravest reason and in the most carefully guarded manner. Our judges should be held in peculiar honor. On on average they stand above any other servants of the community, and the greatest judges have reached the highest level held by those few greatest patriots whom the whole country delights to honor. But we must face the fact that there are wise and unwise judges, just as there are wise and unwise executives and legislators. When a President or a governor behaves improperly or unwisely, the remedy is easy, for his term is short; the same is true with the legislator, although not to the same degree, for he is one of many who belong to some given legislative body, and it is therefore less easy to fix his personal responsibility and hold him accountable therefor. With a judge, who, being human, is also likely to err, but whose tenure is for life, there is no similar way of holding him to responsibility. Under ordinary conditions the only forms of pressure to which he is in any way amenable are public opinion, and the action of his fellow judges. It is the last which is most immediately effective, and to which we should look for the reform of abuses. Any remedy applied from without is fraught with risk. It is far better, from every standpoint, that the remedy should come from within. In no other nation in the world do the courts wield such vast and far-reaching power as in the United States. All that is necessary is that the courts as a whole should exercise this power with the farsighted wisdom already shown by those judges who scan the future while they act in the present.

Forests.

If there is any one duty which more than another we owe it to our children and our children's children to perform at once, it is to save the forests of this country, for they constitute the first and most important element in the conservation of the natural resources of the country. It matters not whether this deforestation is due to the actual reckless cutting of timber, to the fires that inevitably follow such reckless and uncontrolled grazing, especially by the great migratory bands of sheep, the unchecked wandering of which over the country means destruction to forests and disaster to the small home makers, the settlers of limited means.

Shortsighted persons, or persons blinded to the future by desire to make money in every way out of the present, sometimes speak as if no great damage would be done by the reckless destruction of our forests. It is difficult to have patience with the arguments of these persons. Thanks to our own recklessness in the use of our splendid forests, we have already crossed the verge of a timber famine in this country, and no measure that we now take can, at least for many years, undo the mischief that has already been done. But we can prevent further mischief being done; and it would be in the highest degree reprehensible to let any consideration of temporary convenience or temporary cost interfere with such action, especially as regards the national forests which the nation can now, at this very moment, control.

Inland Waterways.

Action should be begun forthwith, during the present session of the Congress, for the improvement of our inland waterways—action which will result in giving us not only navigable but navigated rivers. We have spent hundreds of millions of dollars upon these waterways, yet the traffic on nearly all of them is steadily declining. This condition is the direct result of the absence of any comprehensive and far-seeing plan of waterway improvement. Obviously we can not continue thus to expend the revenues of the government without return. It is poor business to spend money for inland navigation unless we get it. Such shortsighted, vacillating, and futile methods are accompanied by decreasing water-borne commerce and increasing traffic congestion on land, by increasing floods, and by the waste of public money. The remedy lies in abandoning the methods which have so signally failed and adopting new ones in keeping with the needs and demands of our people. The time for playing with our waterways is past. The country demands results.

National Parks.

I urge that all our national parks adjacent to national forests be placed completely under the control of the forest service of the agricultural department, instead of leaving them as they now are, under the interior department and policed by the army.

Pure Food.

The pure food legislation has already worked a benefit difficult to overestimate.

Indian Service.

It has been my purpose from the beginning of my administration to take the Indian service completely out of the atmosphere of political activity, and there has been steady progress toward that end.

Secret Service.

Last year an amendment was incorporated in the measure providing for the secret service, which provided that there should be no detail from the secret service and no transfer therefrom. It is not too much to say that in its present form the restriction operates only to the advantage of the criminal or the wrongdoer.

Postal Savings Banks.

I again renew my recommendation for postal savings banks, for depositing savings with the security of the Government behind them. The object is to encourage thrift and economy in the wage-earner and person of moderate means. There are many localities in the United States where sufficient opportunity is not given to the people to deposit their savings. The result is that money is kept in hiding and unemployed. It is believed that in the aggregate vast sums of money would be brought into circulation through the instrumentality of the postal savings bank.

Parcels Post.

In my last annual message I commended the postmaster general's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel post on rural routes would be to the mutual benefit of the farmer and the country storekeeper, and it is desirable that the routes, serving more than 15,000,000 people, should be utilized to the fullest practicable extent. It would seem only proper that an experiment should be tried in order to demonstrate the practicability of the proposition.

Education.

The share that the national government should take in the broad work of education has not received the attention and the care it rightly deserves. The immediate responsibility for the support and improvement of our educational systems and institutions rests and should always rest with the people of the several states acting through their state and local governments, but the nation has an opportunity in educational work which must not be lost and a duty which should no longer be neglected.

With the limited means hitherto provided, the bureau of education has rendered efficient service, but the Congress has neglected to adequately supply the bureau with means to meet the educational growth of the country. I earnestly recommend that this unfortunate state of affairs as regards the national educational office be remedied by adequate appropriations.

Public Health.

It is highly advisable that there should be intelligent action on the part of the nation on the question of preserving the health of the country. The first legislative step to be taken is that for the concentration of the proper bureaus into one of the existing departments. I therefore urgently recommend the passage of a bill which shall authorize a redistribution of the bureaus which shall best accomplish this end.

Government Printing Office.

I recommend that legislation be enacted placing under the jurisdiction of the department of commerce and labor the government printing office.

Statehood.

I advocate the immediate admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states. This should be done at the present session of the Congress.

Interstate Fisheries.

I call the attention of the Congress to the importance of the problem of the fisheries in the interstate waters. In this as in similar problems the obvious and simple rule should be followed of having those matters which no particular state can manage taken in hand by the United States.

Fisheries and Fur Seals.

The federal statute regulating interstate traffic in game should be extended to include fish. New federal fish hatcheries should be established. The administration of the Alaskan fur-seal service should be vested in the bureau of fisheries.

Foreign Affairs.

This nation's foreign policy is based on the theory that right must be done between nations precisely as between individuals, and in our actions for the last ten years we have in this matter proven our faith by our deeds. We have behaved, and are behaving, towards other nations, as in private life an honorable man would behave towards his fellows.

Latin-American Republics.

The commercial and material progress of the twenty Latin-American republics is worthy of the careful attention of the Congress. No other section of the world has shown a greater proportionate development of its foreign trade during the last ten years and none other has more special claims on the interests of the United States.

Panama Canal.

The work on the Panama Canal is being done with a speed, efficiency and entire devotion to duty, which make it a model for all work of the kind. No task of such magnitude has ever before been undertaken by any nation; and no task of the kind has ever been better performed.

Ocean Mail Lines.

I again recommend the extension of the ocean mail act of 1891 so that satisfactory American ocean mail lines to South America, Asia, the Philippines, and Australasia may be established.

Hawaii.

I call particular attention to the Territory of Hawaii. The importance of those islands is apparent, and the need of improving their condition and developing their resources is urgent.

The Philippines.

Real progress toward self-government is being made in the Philippine Islands. The gathering of a Philippine legislative body and Philippine assembly marks a process absolutely new in Asia, not only as regards Asiatic colonies of European powers, but as regards Asiatic possessions of other Asiatic powers, and, indeed, always excepting the striking and wonderful example afforded by the great Empire of Japan, it opens an entirely new departure when compared with anything which has happened among Asiatic powers which are their own masters. I hope and believe that these steps mark the beginning of a course which will continue till the Filipinos become fit to decide for themselves whether they desire to be an independent nation. All we can do is to give them the opportunity to develop the capacity for self-government. I trust that within a generation the time will arrive when the Philippines can decide for themselves whether it is well for them to become independent, or to continue under the protection of a strong and disinterested power, able to guarantee to the islands order at home and protection from foreign invasion.

Porto Rico.

I again recommend that American citizenship be conferred upon the people of Porto Rico.

Cuba.

In Cuba our occupancy will cease in about two months' time; the Cubans have in orderly manner elected their own governmental authorities, and the island will be turned over to them. Our occupation on this occasion has lasted a little over two years, and Cuba has thriven and prospered under it.

The Army.

As regards the army, I call attention to the fact that while our junior officers and enlisted men stand very high, the present system of promotion by seniority results in bringing into the higher grades many men of mediocre capacity who have but a short time to serve. No man should regard it as his vested right to rise to the highest rank in the Army any more than in any other profession. It is a curious and by no means creditable fact that there should be so often a failure on the part of the public and its representatives to understand the great need, from the standpoint of the service and the nation, of refusing to promote respectable, elderly incompetents. The higher places should be given to the most deserving men without regard to seniority; at least seniority should be treated as only one consideration. In the stress of modern industrial competition no business firm could succeed if those responsible for its management were chosen simply on the ground that they were the oldest people in its employment; yet this is the course advocated as regards the army, and required by law for all grades except those of general officer. The cavalry arm should be reorganized upon modern lines. This is an arm in which it is peculiarly necessary that the field officers should not be old.

Now that the organized militia, the National Guard, has been incorporated with the army as a part of the national forces, it behooves the government to do every reasonable thing in its power to perfect its efficiency. There should be legislation to provide a complete plan for organizing the great body of volunteers behind the regular army and national guard when war has come.

The Navy.

I approve the recommendations of the general board for the increase of the navy, calling especial attention to the need of additional destroyers and colliers, and above all of the four battleships. It is desirable to complete as soon as possible a squadron of eight battleships of the best existing type. Nothing better for the navy from every standpoint has ever occurred than the cruise of the battle fleet around the world. The improvement of the ships in every way has been extraordinary, and they have gained far more experience in battle tactics than they would have gained if they had stayed in the Atlantic waters. The American people have cause for profound gratification, both in view of the excellent condition of the fleet as shown by this cruise, and in view of the improvement the cruise has worked in this already high condition.

Theodore Roosevelt

SUPPLEMENT TO

CRAWFORD AVALANCHE

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, DECEMBER 10, 1908.

ANNUAL TAX SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Crawford, } ss.

The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, in Chancery.

In the matter of the petition of James B. Bradley, Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for and in behalf of said State, for the sale of certain lands for taxes assessed thereon.

On reading and filing the petition of the Auditor General of the State of Michigan, praying for a decree in favor of the State of Michigan, against each parcel of land therein described, for the amounts therein specified, claimed to be due for taxes, interest and charges on each such parcel of land, and that such lands be sold for the amounts so claimed by the State of Michigan.

It is ordered that said petition will be brought on for hearing and decree at the regular term of this Court, to be held at Grayling in the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, on the eleventh day of January, A. D. 1909, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that all persons interested in such lands or any part thereof, desiring to contest the lien claimed thereon by the State of Michigan, for such taxes, interest and charges, or any part thereof, shall appear in said Court, and file with the clerk thereof, acting as register in chancery, their objections thereto, on or before the first day of the term of this Court above mentioned, and that in default thereof the same will be taken as confessed and a decree will be taken and entered as prayed for in said petition. And it is further ordered that in pursuance of said decree the lands described in said petition for which a decree of sale shall be made, will be sold for the several taxes, interest and charges thereon as determined by such decree, on the first Tuesday in May thereafter, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. on said day, or on the day or days subsequent thereto as may be necessary to complete the sale of said lands and of each and every parcel thereof, at the office of the County Treasurer, or at such convenient place as shall be selected by him at the county seat of the County of Crawford, State of Michigan; and that the sale then and there made will be a public sale, and each parcel described in the decree shall be separately exposed for sale for the total taxes, interest and charges, and the sale shall be made to the person paying the full amount charged against such parcel, and accepting a conveyance of the smallest undivided fee simple interest therein; or, if no person will pay the taxes and charges and take a conveyance of less than the entire thereof, then the whole parcel shall be offered and sold. If any parcel of land cannot be sold for taxes, interest and charges, such parcel shall be passed over for the time being, and shall, on the succeeding day, or before the close of the sale, be reoffered, and if, on such second offer, or during such sale, the same cannot be sold for the amount aforesaid, the County Treasurer shall bid off the same in the name of the State.

Witness the Hon. Nelson Sharpe, Circuit Judge, and the seal of said Circuit Court of Crawford County this 16th day of November, A. D. 1908.

[Seal.] NELSON SHARPE, Circuit Judge.

Countersigned:
JAMES J. COLLEN, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

To the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, in Chancery:

The petition of James B. Bradley, Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for and in behalf of said State respectfully shows that the list of lands hereinafter set forth and marked "Schedule A," contains a description of all the lands in said County of Crawford upon which taxes were assessed for the years mentioned therein, and which were returned as delinquent for non-payment of taxes, and which taxes have not been paid; together with the total amount of such taxes, with interest computed thereon to the time fixed for sale, and collection fee and expenses, as provided by law, extended against each of said parcels of land.

Your petitioner further shows to the Court that said lands were returned to the Auditor General under the provisions of act 206 of the Public Acts of 1893, as delinquent for non-payment of said taxes for said years respectively, and that said taxes remain unpaid; except that lands included in said "Schedule A" for taxes of 1890 or prior years were returned to the Auditor General as delinquent for said taxes under the provisions of the general tax laws in force prior to the passage of Act 200 of the Public Acts of 1891, and which taxes remain unpaid.

Your petitioner further shows that in all cases where lands are included in "Schedule A" as aforesaid for taxes of 1890 or of any prior years said lands have not been sold for said taxes or have been heretofore sold for said delinquent taxes and the sale or sales so made have been set aside by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or have been cancelled as provided by law.

Your petitioner further shows and avers that the taxes, interest, collection fee and expenses, as set forth in said "Schedule A," are a valid lien on the several parcels of lands described in said schedule.

Your petitioner further shows that the said taxes on said described lands have remained unpaid for more than one year after they were returned as delinquent; and the said taxes not having been paid, and the same being now due and remaining unpaid as above set forth, your petitioner prays a decree in favor of the State of Michigan against each parcel of said lands, for the payment of the several amounts of taxes, interest, collection fee and expenses, as computed and extended in said schedule against the several parcels of land contained therein, and in default of payment of the said several sums computed and extended against said lands, that each of said parcels of land may be sold for the amounts due thereon, as provided by law, to pay the lien aforesaid.

And your petitioner will ever pray, etc.
Dated November 13th, 1908.

JAMES B. BRADLEY,
Auditor General of the State of Michigan,
for and in behalf of said State.

SCHEDULE A.

TAXES OF 1904.

TOWNSHIP 27 NORTH OF RANGE 1 WEST.

	Section.	Acres. 100ths.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
n ½ of s w ¼	17	80	$0 58	$0 29	$0 02	$1 00	$1 89

TOWNSHIP 28 NORTH OF RANGE 2 WEST.

s w ¼ of s w ¼	30	40	1 34	63	05	1 00	2 91

TAXES OF 1905.

FOURTH ADDITION TO PORTAGE LAKE PARK.

lot 20, block 5			12	05		1 00	1 17

SIXTH ADDITION TO PORTAGE LAKE PARK.

lots 26-27-28 and 29, block 18			42	16	02	1 00	1 60

TAXES OF 1906.

TOWNSHIP 26 NORTH OF RANGE 1 WEST.

n e ¼ of n w ¼	8	40	46	12	02	1 00	1 60
n w ¼ of s e ¼	8	40	41	11	02	1 00	1 54
n e ¼ of n e ¼	11	40	1 44	37	02	1 00	2 83
n w ¼ of n w ¼	12	40	32	08	01	1 00	1 41
e ½ of n w ¼	14	80	65	17	02	1 00	1 84
w ½ of n w ¼	14	80	51	21	02	1 00	1 74
n e ¼ of n e ¼	16	40	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
w ½ of n e ¼	16	80	48	12	02	1 00	1 62
e ½ of n w ¼	16	80	48	12	02	1 00	1 62
n w ¼ of n w ¼	16	40	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
e ½ of s w ¼	16	80	48	12	02	1 00	1 62
w ½ of s w ¼	16	80	48	12	02	1 00	1 62
s e ¼ of s e ¼	16	40	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
n w fri ¼ of n w fri ¼	18	23 89	23	06	01	1 00	1 30
w ½ of n e ¼	21	80	36	25	04	1 00	2 25
n e ¼ of n w ¼	21	40	47	12	02	1 00	1 61
s ½ of n w ¼	21	80	36	25	04	1 00	2 23
w ½ of s w ¼	27	80	89	25	04	1 00	2 29
s ½ of n e ¼	33	80	31	24	04	1 00	2 19
n e ¼ of n e ¼	35	40	29	25	04	1 00	2 29
n w ¼ of n e ¼	35	40	1 65	43	07	1 00	3 15
s w ¼ of n e ¼	35	40	29	25	04	1 00	2 29
s e ¼ of n e ¼	35	40	29	25	04	1 00	2 29
n e ¼ of n w ¼	35	40	1 65	43	07	1 00	3 15
n w ¼ of n w ¼	35	40	29	25	04	1 00	2 29
s w ¼ of n w ¼	35	40	65	17	02	1 00	1 85
s e ¼ of n w ¼	35	40	1 22	35	05	1 00	2 73
n w ¼ of s w ¼	35	40	1 22	35	05	1 00	2 73
s w ¼ of s w ¼	35	40	4 25	1 29	20	1 00	7 44
s e ¼ of s w ¼	35	40	5 37	1 40	21	1 00	7 98
n e ¼ of s e ¼	35	40	29	25	04	1 00	2 29
n w ¼ of s e ¼	35	40	29	25	04	1 00	2 29
s w ¼ of s e ¼	35	40	3 20	83	13	1 00	5 20

TOWNSHIP 27 NORTH OF RANGE 1 WEST.

e ½ of s w ¼	1	80	2 03	53	08	1 00	3 64
w ½ of s w ¼	2	80	2 03	53	08	1 00	3 64
s e ¼ of s e ¼	2	40	1 03	27	04	1 00	2 34
e ½ of s w ¼	3	80	2 03	53	08	1 00	3 64
n e ¼ of s e ¼	3	40	1 01	26	04	1 00	2 31
n w ¼ of s e ¼	3	40	1 03	27	04	1 00	2 34
n w ¼ of n w ¼	9	80	2 03	53	08	1 00	3 64
e ½ of n e ¼	10	80	2 03	53	08	1 00	3 64
s w ¼ of n w ¼	13	40	1 03	27	04	1 00	2 34
n w ¼ of n e ¼	14	40	1 03	27	04	1 00	2 34
s e ¼ of s e ¼	14	40	1 03	27	04	1 00	2 34
n ½ of n e ¼	18	80	2 03	53	08	1 00	3 64
n ½ of n e ¼	20	80	2 03	53	08	1 00	3 64
n w ¼ of n e ¼	28	40	1 03	27	04	1 00	2 34
n e ¼ of n w ¼	26	40	1 03	27	04	1 00	2 34
n e ¼ of s w ¼	27	40	1 03	27	04	1 00	2 34
s w ¼ of s w ¼	28	40	1 03	27	04	1 00	2 34
n e ¼ of s e ¼	28	40	1 03	27	04	1 00	2 34
w ½ of s e ¼	28	80	2 03	53	08	1 00	3 64
s e ¼ of s e ¼	28	40	1 03	27	04	1 00	2 34
s w ¼ of n e ¼	33	40	1 03	27	04	1 00	2 34
s e ¼ of n w ¼	33	40	1 03	27	04	1 00	2 34
n w ¼ of s e ¼	34	40	1 03	27	04	1 00	2 34
n e ¼ of n w ¼	34	40	1 03	27	04	1 00	2 34
s e ¼ of n w ¼	34	40	1 03	27	04	1 00	2 34
s w ¼ of s e ¼	34	40	1 03	27	04	1 00	2 34
n w ¼ of s w ¼	35	40	1 01	26	04	1 00	2 31
n e ¼ of s w ¼	35	40	1 03	27	04	1 00	2 34
n w ¼ of s w ¼	35	40	1 03	27	04	1 00	2 34
s e ¼ of.....	35	160	4 04	1 05	16	1 00	6 25
s ½ of s w ¼	36	80	2 03	53	08	1 00	3 64

TOWNSHIP 28 NORTH OF RANGE 1 WEST.

n w ¼ of n e fri ¼	3	38 55		67	17	03	1 00	1 87
s w ¼ of n e ¼	3	40		67	17	03	1 00	1 87
n e ¼ of n w ¼	3	40		67	17	03	1 00	1 87
s e ¼ of n w ¼	3	40		67	17	03	1 00	1 87
n w ¼ of s w ¼	3	40		67	17	03	1 00	1 87
s w ¼ of s w ¼	3	40		67	17	03	1 00	1 87
n e ¼ of s w ¼	3	40		67	17	03	1 00	1 87
s e ¼ of s w ¼	3	40		67	17	03	1 00	1 87
n e ¼ of s e ¼	3	40		67	17	03	1 00	1 87
n e ¼ of s w ¼	9	40		67	17	03	1 00	1 87
s e ¼ of s e ¼	9	40		67	17	03	1 00	1 87
n ½ of n w ¼	10	80	1 31	34	05	1 00	2 70
e ½ of s w ¼	12	40		67	17	03	1 00	1 87
e ½ of s e ¼	13	80	1 31	34	05	1 00	2 70
n w ¼ of s e ¼	13	40		67	17	03	1 00	1 87
s w ¼ of s e ¼	13	40		67	17	03	1 00	1 87
s w ¼ of s w ¼	15	40		67	17	03	1 00	1 87
s e ¼ of s w ¼	15	40		67	17	03	1 00	1 87
e ½ of n e ¼	16	80	1 31	34	05	1 00	2 70
s w ¼ of n e ¼	16	40		67	17	03	1 00	1 87
n w ¼ of s e ¼	21	40	1 53	40	06	1 00	2 99
s w ¼ of s e ¼	21	40		67	17	03	1 00	1 87
s e ¼ of s e ¼	21	40		67	17	03	1 00	1 87
n ½ of n e ¼	24	80	1 31	34	05	1 00	2 70
s e ¼ of n e ¼	24	40		67	17	03	1 00	1 87
n e ¼ of s e ¼	24	40		67	17	03	1 00	1 87
s w ¼ of s e ¼	24	40		67	17	03	1 00	1 87
n e ¼ of n e ¼	26	40	1 08	28	04	1 00	2 40
n e ¼ of n e ¼	28	40		67	17	03	1 00	1 87
s e ¼ of n w fri ¼	31	34 44		67	17	03	1 00	1 87
e ½ of s w fri ¼	31	72 03		1 31	34	05	1 00	2 70

TOWNSHIP 25 NORTH OF RANGE 2 WEST.

s w ¼ of.....	2	160	1 39	36	06	1 00	2 81
s e ¼ of.....	2	160	1 54	40	06	1 00	3 00
e ½ of s e ¼	7	80	1 15	31	05	1 00	2 54
n e ¼ of n e ¼	14	40		77	20	03	1 00	2 00
n w ¼ of n e ¼	14	40		77	20	03	1 00	2 00
n e ¼ of n w ¼	14	40		77	20	03	1 00	2 00
n w ¼ of n w ¼	14	40	1 16	30	05	1 00	2 51
s e ¼ of n w ¼	14	40	1 74	45	07	1 00	3 26
s e ¼ of n w ¼	16	40		86	22	03	1 00	2 11
n w ¼ of n e ¼	18	40		88	25	04	1 00	2 27
s ½ of n e ¼	18	80	1 58	41	06	1 00	3 05
s w ¼ of n w fri ¼	18	29 50		59	15	02	1 00	1 76
n w ¼ of s w fri ¼	18	29 10		59	15	02	1 00	1 76
s w ¼ of s w fri ¼	18	28 70		59	15	02	1 00	1 76
n ½ of s e ¼	18	80	1 97	51	08	1 00	3 56
e ½ of s w ¼	20	80	2 12	55	08	1 00	3 75
w ½ of s e ¼	20	80	2 12	55	08	1 00	3 75
w ½ of n w ¼	21	80	1 74	45	07	1 00	3 26
s ½ of n e ¼	23	80		79	21	03	1 00	2 03
n e ¼ of s w ¼	23	40		79	21	03	1 00	2 03
s e ¼ of.....	23	160	2 57	67	20	03	1 00	4 24
s e ¼ of n e ¼	24	40		39	10	02	1 00	1 51
w ½ of n e ¼	25	80		59	15	02	1 00	1 76
n w ¼ of n w ¼	27	40		65	17	03	1 00	1 85
e ½ of s w ¼ of n w ¼	27	20		21 70	5 64	57	1 00	29 21
n w ¼ of n w ¼	27	10		21 70	5 64	57	1 00	29 21
s e ¼ of n w ¼	27	40		2 17	56	09	1 00	3 82
n e ¼ of s w ¼	27	40		99	26	04	1 00	2 29
e ½ of n w ¼ of s w ¼	27	20		9 90	2 57	40	1 00	13 87
e ½ of w ½ of n w ¼	27	10		9 90	2 57	40	1 00	13 87
n e ¼ of s w ¼	28	40		1 27	33	05	1 00	2 65
e ½ of s e ¼ of s w ¼	28	20		63	16	03	1 00	1 82
w ½ of s e ¼ of s w ¼	28	20		63	16	03	1 00	1 82
n e ¼ of n w ¼	29	40		24	06	01	1 00	1 31
s e ¼ of n w ¼	29	40		1 67	43	06	1 00	3 16
e ½ of n e ¼	30	80		1 70	44	07	1 00	3 21
n e ¼ of n w ¼	33	40		63	16	03	1 00	1 82
s w ¼ of s w ¼	35	40		38	10	02	1 00	1 51

TOWNSHIP 26 NORTH OF RANGE 2 WEST.

s ½ of s e ¼	2	80	2 78	70	11	1 00	4 61
n e ¼ of n e ¼	8	40	1 26	32	05	1 00	2 63
s w ¼ of n w ¼	12	40	2 82	74	11	1 00	4 67
n w ¼ of n e ¼	13	40	2 82	74	11	1 00	4 67
s e ¼ of n e ¼	13	40	2 82	74	11	1 00	4 67

TOWNSHIP 27 NORTH OF RANGE 2 WEST.

n fri ½ of n w ¼	4	63 83		88	21	03	1 00	2 06
s e ¼ of n w ¼	4	40		68	14	02	1 00	1 71
n e ¼ of s w ¼	4	40		68	14	02	1 00	1 71
s w ¼ of n w ¼	9	40		68	14	02	1 00	1 71
n e ¼ of s e ¼	8	40		68	14	02	1 00	1 71
s ½ of s e ¼	8	80	1 10	29	04	1 00	2 43
s w ¼ of n e ¼	18	40		68	14	02	1 00	1 71
s e ¼ of n w ¼	18	40		68	14	02	1 00	1 71
s w ¼ of n w ¼	32	40	1 41	37	06	1 00	2 84
s e ¼ of n w ¼	32	40	1 41	37	06	1 00	2 84
n w ¼ of s w ¼	32	40	1 41	37	06	1 00	2 84
s ½ of s w ¼	32	80	2 80	73	11	1 00	4 64
s e ¼ of.....	32	160	5 62	1 46	22	1 00	8 30
w ½ of n e ¼	35	80	2 74	97	15	1 00	5 86
n w ¼ of.....	35	160	7 49	1 95	30	1 00	10 74
e ½ of s w ¼	35	80	2 74	97	15	1 00	5 86
w ½ of s e ¼	35	80	2 74	97	15	1 00	5 86
s e ¼ of n w ¼	36	40	1 37	49	07	1 00	2 43

TOWNSHIP 22 NORTH OF RANGE 2 WEST.

s e ¼ of n w ¼	2	40	80	67	$0 17	$0 03	$1 00	$1 87
fri lot 1	7	12 11		23	06	01	1 00	1 30
n e ¼ of s w fri ¼	12	23 15		88	23	04	1 00	3 15
s e ½ of s e fri ¼	12	73 20		1 74	45	07	1 00	3 26
s w ¼ of n e ¼	22	40		88	23	04	1 00	3 15
n e ¼ of s w ¼	23	40		88	23	04	1 00	3 15
w ½ of s e ¼	23	80		1 74	45	07	1 00	3 26
s e ¼ of s e ¼	26	40	1 08	28	04	1 00	2 40
lot 1 of	28	12 13		33	08	01	1 00	3 15
s ½ of s e ¼	21	80		1 31	34	05	1 00	2 70
n e ¼ of s e ¼	21	40		67	17	03	1 00	1 87
s ½ of s e ¼	22	80		1 31	34	05	1 00	2 70
n ½ of s e ¼	22	80		1 31	34	05	1 00	2 70

TOWNSHIP 25 NORTH OF RANGE 2 WEST.

e ½ of s e ¼	1	80	3 03	79	12	1 00	4 94
n w ¼ of s w ¼	3	40	1 52	40	06	1 00	2 98
n w ¼ of n e ¼	4	47 23	2 81	73	11	1 00	4 65
s w ¼ of n e ¼	4	40	1 39	36	06	1 00	2 81
east part of s e ¼ of n e ¼	4	20	1 39	36	06	1 00	2 81
n ½ of s w ¼	9	80	4 57	1 19	18	1 00	6 94
parcel lying south of R. R. of s e ¼ of n w ¼	11	16		76	20	03	1 00	1 99
n w ¼ of s w ¼	12	40	3 80	99	15	1 00	5 94
s e ¼ of s w ¼	12	40	1 52	40	06	1 00	2 98
e ½ of n e ¼	14	80	3 03	79	12	1 00	4 94
s w ¼ of n e ¼	14	40	1 52	40	06	1 00	2 98
n e ¼ of s w ¼	14	40	1 52	40	06	1 00	2 98
w ½ of s w ¼	14	80	7 60	1 98	30	1 00	10 88
n w fri ¼ of n w ¼	19	31 94	77	20	03	1 00	2 00
s ½ of n e ¼	22	80	3 03	79	12	1 00	4 94
s e ¼ of s w ¼	22	40	1 54	40	06	1 00	3 00
s e ¼ of n e ¼	24	40	1 52	40	06	1 00	2 98
n w ¼ of s e ¼	33	40	1 77	20	03	1 00	2 00
n ½ of n e ¼	34	80	1 93	50	08	1 00	3 51

TOWNSHIP 26 NORTH OF RANGE 3 WEST.

n ½ of n w ¼	3	58 44	1 77	46	07	1 00	3 30
w ½ of n w ¼	4	80	2 18	57	09	1 00	3 84
n e ¼ of s e ¼	4	40	1 03	42	07	1 00	3 12
n w ¼ of s e ¼	4	40	1 03	42	07	1 00	3 12
s w ¼ of s e ¼	4	40	1 03	42	07	1 00	3 12
s e ¼ of s e ¼	4	40	1 03	42	07	1 00	3 12
n e ¼ of n e ¼	8	40	1 44	37	06	1 00	2 87
n ½ of n ½	9	160	3 30	88	13	1 00	5 29
n ½ of n w ¼	10	80	1 10	29	04	1 00	2 43
e ½ of s w ¼	11	80	2 37	62	09	1 00	4 08
s w ¼ of s w ¼	11	40	1 18	31	05	1 00	2 54
e ½ of s e ¼	11	80	2 37	62	09	1 00	4 08
n w ¼ of s e ¼	11	40	1 74	1 23	19	1 00	7 16
s w ¼ of s e ¼	11	40	1 18	31	05	1 00	2 54
n w ¼ of	14	160	4 74	1 23	19	1 00	7 16
e ½ of n w ¼ of n e ¼	20	20	27	07	01	1 00	1 35
e ½ of s w ¼ of n e ¼	20	20	27	07	01	1 00	1 35
n e ¼ of s w ¼	20	40	55	14	02	1 00	1 71
n w ¼ of n w ¼	21	40	55	14	02	1 00	1 71
n ½ of n e ¼	22	80	1 10	29	04	1 00	2 43
s w ¼ of	22	160	2 21	57	09	1 00	3 87
n ½ of n w ¼	25	80	1 10	29	04	1 00	2 43
s w ¼ of	26	160	2 21	57	09	1 00	3 87
w ½ of n w ¼	27	80	1 10	29	04	1 00	2 43
w ½ of n w ¼	34	80	1 39	36	06	1 00	2 81
w ½ of s w ¼	34	80	1 39	36	06	1 00	2 81

TOWNSHIP 27 NORTH OF RANGE 3 WEST.

n e ¼ of n w ¼	1	21 24	83	21	03	1 00	2 06
n e ¼ of s e ¼	6	40	56	15	02	1 00	1 73
w ½ of s e ¼	11	80	1 38	36	06	1 00	2 80
e ½ of s e ¼	22	80	2 73	71	11	1 00	4 55
s ½ of	25	320	9 47	2 48	38	1 00	13 31
n w ¼ of n e ¼	27	40	1 09	28	04	1 00	2 41
e ½ of s w ¼	29	80	2 18	57	09	1 00	3 84
n e ¼ of s w ¼	30	40	1 09	28	04	1 00	2 41
s w ¼ of n e ¼	32	40	1 53	43	07	1 00	3 13
e ½ of s w ¼	32	80	2 18	57	09	1 00	3 84
n w ¼ of s w ¼	32	40	2 18	57	09	1 00	3 84
s e ¼ of	32	160	4 37	1 14	17	1 00	6 68
n e ¼ of n e ¼	36	40	1 18	31	05	1 00	2 54
w ½ of n w ¼	36	80	2 37	62	09	1 00	4 08

TOWNSHIP 28 NORTH OF RANGE 3 WEST.

e ½ of n e fri ¼	3	77 30	1 26	33	05	1 00	2 64
n w ¼ of n w fri ¼	3	38 59	4 14	1 08	17	1 00	6 39
s w ¼ of s e ¼	6	40	53	14	02	1 00	1 69
s w ¼ of s e fri ¼	8	41 34	1 55	43	07	1 00	3 15
n e ¼ of n w ¼	13	40		65	17	03	1 00	1 85
s w ¼ of n w ¼	14	40		65	17	03	1 00	1 85
s e ¼ of n e ¼	17	40	1 65	43	07	1 00	3 15
n e ¼ of s e ¼	17	40	1 65	43	07	1 00	3 15
w ½ of n e ¼	20	80	3 32	99	15	1 00	5 96
e ½ of n w ¼	20	80	3 32	99	15	1 00	5 96
e ½ of s w ¼	20	80	3 32	99	15	1 00	5 96
n e ¼ of s e ¼	22	40	1 65	43	07	1 00	3 15
s w ½ of n e ¼	27	40	1 60	43	06	1 00	3 08
n ½ of n w ¼	27	80	3 96	1 03	16	1 00	6 15
s e ¼ of n w ¼	27	40	1 99	53	08	1 00	3 59
s w ¼ of n w fri ¼	28	41 33	2 88	75	12	1 00	4 75
w ½ of s w fri ¼	28	83 66	11 43	2 97	46	1 00	15 86
n e ¼ of n w ¼	32	40	8 59	2 23	34	1 00	12 16
w ½ of n w ¼	34	80	17 78	4 63	71	1 00	24 11

TOWNSHIP 25 NORTH OF RANGE 4 WEST.

s ½ of s w ¼	4	80	5 82	1 54	24	1 00	8 70
n e ¼ of n w ¼	10	40	3 71	96	15	1 00	5 82
s ½ of n w ¼	10	80	7 91	2 06	32	1 00	11 29
w ½ of n e ¼	11	80	5 92	1 54	24	1 00	8 70
commencing at northeast corner of n w ¼ of n w ¼, running south along 8th line 20 rods, thence west 16 rods, thence north 20 rods, thence east 16 rods, to place of beginning	20	2	19	05	01	1 00	1 25
s ½ of s w ¼	21	80	1 98	51	08	1 00	3 57
n e ¼ of n w ¼	23	40		99	26	04	1 00	2 29
s ½ of n e ¼	26	80	2 48	64	10	1 00	4 22
n ½ of n w ¼	26	80	2 48	64	10	1 00	4 22
s ½ of n w ¼	26	80	2 48	64	10	1 00	4 22
n e ¼ of	31	160	3 97	1 03	16	1 00	6 16
n e ¼ of n w ¼	31	40	99

FIRST ADDITION TO PORTAGE LAKE PARK.

Block	Amount of taxes	Interest	Collection fee	Charges	Total
lot 47	$0 12	$0 00		$1 00	$1 12
lots 1, 2, 3 and 4	48	12	00 02	1 00	1 62
lots 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 12, 13 and 14	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 19 and 19	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 1, 2, 3, 21, 22, 23, 34, 42, 43 and 44	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lots 4, 6, 16, 30, 32, 38 and 40	96	25	04	1 00	2 25
lot 5	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 7	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 9	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 10	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 11, 12 and 13	36	09	01	1 00	1 46
lot 14	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 15	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 17	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 18	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 20	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 25	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 33	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 36	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 37	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 39	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 41	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 1, 2, 5, 15, 22, 24, 25 and 26	96	25	04	1 00	2 25
lot 3	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 4	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 6, 8 and 19	36	09	01	1 00	1 46
lots 14, 16 and 18	36	09	01	1 00	1 46
lot 17	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 21	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 1 and 2	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lot 3	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 25, 29 and 31	1 08	28	04	1 00	2 40
lot 5	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 9	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 13	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 19	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 20, 22, 23, 42, 43 and 44	72	19	03	1 00	1 95
lot 21	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 23 and 24	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 26, 28 and 30	36	09	01	1 00	1 46
lot 27	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 33, 35, 37, 39 and 41	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lot 34	12	03		1 00	1 15

SECOND ADDITION TO PORTAGE LAKE PARK.

Block	Amount of taxes	Interest	Collection fee	Charges	Total
lots 1, 2, 52, 53 and 54	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 3, 12, 16, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29	97	25	04	1 00	2 26
lots 4, 19 and 48	36	09	01	1 00	1 46
lot 7	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 8	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 11	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 13, 14 and 15	36	09	01	1 00	1 46
lot 18	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 30, 41 and 45	36	09	01	1 00	1 46
lots 36, 38, 40 and 43	48	12	02	1 00	1 62
lot 39	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 43 and 44	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lot 46	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 50	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 4, 6, 8, 10, 21, 22, 23 and 24	97	25	04	1 00	2 26
lots 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18	85	22	03	1 00	2 10
lot 20	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 1, 2, 3, 18, 26, 27, 29, 31 and 32	1 09	28	04	1 00	2 63
lots 4, 17, 38, 40, 42 and 45	73	19	03	1 00	1 95
lots 5 and 7	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 15 and 16	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lot 19	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 21	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 35, 37 and 39	36	09	01	1 00	1 46
lot 41	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 12, 33, 37, 39 and 41	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lots 4, 6, 11, 13, 18, 35, 40, 42 and 48	1 08	28	04	1 00	2 40
lot 7	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 8	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 10	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 16 and 17	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 19	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lot 31	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 34 and 36	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 43 and 44	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 12 and 19	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 23, 24, 36, 37, 38 and 39	72	19	03	1 00	1 95
lot 25	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 26 to 35 inclusive	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lots 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46	85	22	03	1 00	2 10
lots 14 and 15	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lot 23	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 25	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 27 and 29	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 4, 5, 6 and 12	48	12	02	1 00	1 62
lots 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 10, 13 and 14	36	09	01	1 00	1 46
lots 15 and 16	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 17 and 18	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lot 20	12	03		1 00	1 15

THIRD ADDITION TO PORTAGE LAKE PARK.

Block	Amount of taxes	Interest	Collection fee	Charges	Total
lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, 12, 15 and 19	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lot 5	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 9	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 10	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 34 and 46	85	22	03	1 00	2 10
lot 17	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 19, 23, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28	97	25	04	1 00	2 26
lot 21	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 29, 31, 33, 44, 48 and 50	73	19	03	1 00	1 95
lot 30	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 32	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 45	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 47	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 3 and 33	24	07	01	1 00	1 33
lot 4	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 5, 13, 15, 21, 24, 37, 38 and 39	97	25	04	1 00	2 26
lot 7	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 9	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 17	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 19	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 20	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 30	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 31	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 32	12	03		1 00	1 15

THIRD ADDITION TO PORTAGE LAKE PARK.

Block	Amount of taxes	Interest	Collection fee	Charges	Total
lot 36	$0 12	$0 00		$1 00	$1 12
lots 41, 42, 43, 44 and 46	60	16	00 02	1 00	1 78
lots 47, 48, 49 and 50	60	16	00 02	1 00	1 78
lot 5	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 6 and 8	12	03	00 01	1 00	1 16
lot 9	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 10, 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24 and 26	1 09	28	04	1 00	2 90
lot 11	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 13	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 15	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 16, 30 and 46	36	09	01	1 00	1 46
lot 17	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 19	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 21	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41 and 43	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lot 32	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 33	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 40	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 44	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 45, 48, 49 and 50	48	12	02	1 00	1 62
lot 47	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 11, 26, 27, 28, 30 and 32	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lots 6, 8 and 31	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 21, 22, 33, 35, 45, 49 and 50	85	22	03	1 00	2 10
lots 34, 36, 37, 39, 41 and 45	48	12	02	1 00	1 62
lot 43	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 9	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 10	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 12, 13 and 14	36	09	01	1 00	1 46
lots 15, 16 and 17	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lot 18	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 22	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 27, 31, 35 and 37	48	12	02	1 00	1 62
lot 32	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 33	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 42	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 43	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 44	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 47	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 5, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 34 and 41	97	25	04	1 00	2 26
lots 6, 14, 16, 18, 26, 27, 28 and 29	97	25	04	1 00	2 26
lot 7	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 10	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 13	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 30	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 43, 45 and 47	97	25	04	1 00	2 26
lot 36	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 38	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 40	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 42	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 48, 49 and 50	36	09	01	1 00	1 46
lot 6	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 8	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 10	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 11, 12, 13, 21, 23 and 24	97	25	04	1 00	2 26
lots 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 20, 30 and 32	36	09	01	1 00	1 46
lots 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31 and 34	84	22	03	1 00	2 09
lots 33 and 39	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lot 38	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 35, 36 and 37	36	09	01	1 00	1 46

FOURTH ADDITION TO PORTAGE LAKE PARK.

Block	Amount of taxes	Interest	Collection fee	Charges	Total
lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, 18, 19, 20 and 21	1 33	34	05	1 00	2 71
lot 13	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 15	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 17	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 19	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34 and 40	97	25	04	1 00	2 26
lot 31	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 33, 39, 42 and 45	48	12	02	1 00	1 62
lot 37	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 19, 22, 23 and 24	1 09	28	04	1 00	2 41
lot 5	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 7	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 8	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 9	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 10, 12 and 14	12	03	01	1 00	1 46
lot 13	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 15	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 16, 18 and 20	12	03	01	1 00	1 46
lot 17	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 45, 47 and 48	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lots 39, 41 and 43	36	09	01	1 00	1 46
lots 40, 42 and 44	36	09	01	1 00	1 46
lot 5	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 7, 16, 21, 23, 24, 25 and 26	85	22	03	1 00	2 10
lot 9	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 12 and 14	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 18 and 20	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lot 21	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 27, 29 and 31	36	09	01	1 00	1 46
lot 20	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 32 and 34	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lot 33	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 35	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 36 and 38	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lot 37	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 39	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 1, 2, 22, 24, 28, 29, 33 and 37	96	25	04	1 00	2 25
lot 4	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 5, 7, 9, 14 and 23	61	16	02	1 00	1 79
lot 6	12	03		1 00	1 15

FOURTH ADDITION TO PORTAGE LAKE PARK.

Block	Amount of taxes	Interest	Collection fee	Charges	Total
lot 12	$0 12	$0 00		$1 00	$1 12
lots 15 and 17	24	06	00 01	1 00	1 31
lots 18, 19 and 20	24	06	00 01	1 00	1 31
lot 21	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 25, 26 and 27	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lot 28	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 29, 30 and 31	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 32, 47, 48, 49 and 50	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lot 36	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 41	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 42, 44 and 46	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lot 45	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 1, 2, 3, 18, 23 and 24	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lots 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21 and 30	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lots 28 and 29	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lot 31	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 35	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 37	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 39 and 40	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lot 42	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 44	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 8 and 9	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 10, 30, 39, 41 and 43	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 13, 14 and 16	36	09	01	1 00	1 46
lot 15	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 29	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 31	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 33, 35 and 37	36	09	01	1 00	1 46
lots 34, 38, 40 and 42	48	12	02	1 00	1 62
lot 36	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 45 and 47	24	06	01	1 00	1 31

FIFTH ADDITION TO PORTAGE LAKE PARK.

Block	Amount of taxes	Interest	Collection fee	Charges	Total
lots 1, 2, 3 and 20	48	12	02	1 00	1 62
lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lots 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21 and 30	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lots 28 and 29	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 47 and 48	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 1, 2, 3, 18, 23 and 24	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lots 4, 26 and 27	37	09	01	1 00	1 47
lots 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 25 and 26	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 28, 29, 42, 44, 47, 48, 49 and 50	85	22	03	1 00	2 10
lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 25, 26, 27 and 28	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lots 7 and 8	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 9 and 10	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 13 and 14	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 32, 33, 34 and 35	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 36, 37, 38 and 39	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lot 40	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 42 and 44	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 49 and 50	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lots 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lots 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lots 35, 36 and 37	36	09	01	1 00	1 46
lots 38, 39 and 40	36	09	01	1 00	1 46
lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23 and 24	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lots 11, 12, 13, 36, 37 and 38	73	19	03	1 00	1 95
lots 25, 26, 27, 28, 34, 35, 39, 40, 41 and 46	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lots 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 and 47	73	19	03	1 00	1 95
lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24 and 25	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lots 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 26, 27, 28, 29, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lots 30, 31, 32 and 33	48	12	02	1 00	1 62
lots 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 45, 46, 47 and 48	48	12	02	1 00	1 62
lots 5, 6 and 7	36	09	01	1 00	1 46
lot 8	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 9 and 10	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 11 and 12	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 25 and 26	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 44 and 45	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 26, 27, 28, 29, 35 and 41	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lot 5	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 11-12-13-14 and 15	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 20-21 and 22	36	09	01	1 00	1 46
lots 36-37-38-39 and 40	60	16	02	1 00	1 78

SIXTH ADDITION TO PORTAGE LAKE PARK.

Block	Amount of taxes	Interest	Collection fee	Charges	Total
lots 46-46-47-48-49 and 50	$0 72	$0 19	$0 03	$1 00	$1 96
lots 43-44 and 45	36	09	01	1 00	1 46
lots 1-2-3-4-5-6-10-12-13-14 and 17	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lot 11	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 15-19-20-21-28-29-30-31 and 32	1 56	41	06	1 00	3 03
lots 46-47-48-49 and 50	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 1-2-3-4 and 5	48	12	02	1 00	1 62
lots 6 and 7	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 8-9-10-11 and 12	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lot 13	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 14	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 15 and 16	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 17-18-19 and 20	48	12	02	1 00	1 62
lots 21-22-23-24-25-26-27 and 28	97	25	04	1 00	2 26
lots 29-30-31-32 and 33	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 34-35-36-37-38-40-41 and 43	97	25	04	1 00	2 26
lot 39	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 44-45-47 and 48	48	12	02	1 00	1 62
lots 19 and 20	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 and 10	97	25	04	1 00	2 26
lots 11 and 12	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 29-30-31-32 and 33	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 34-35-36-37-38-40-41 and 43	97	25	04	1 00	2 26
lot 39	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 44-45-47 and 48	48	12	02	1 00	1 62
lots 19 and 20	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 and 10	97	25	04	1 00	2 26
lots 11 and 12	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 29-30-31-32 and 33	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 34-35-36-37-38-40-41 and 43	97	25	04	1 00	2 26
lot 39	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 44-45-47 and 48	48	12	02	1 00	1 62
lots 1-2-3-4-11-17-18-19-20-21 and 22	1 33	35	05	1 00	2 73
lots 5 and 6	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 7-8 and 9	36	09	01	1 00	1 46
lot 10	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 22-24-25-26-27-28-29 and 45	97	25	04	1 00	2 26
lots 30-31-32-33 and 34	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 40-41-42-43 and 44	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 46	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 47-48-49 and 50	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 1-2-3-4-23-24-25-26-27 and 28	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lot 5	12	03		1 00	1 15
lot 6	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 7-8-9-10 and 11	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 29-40-47-48-49 and 50	73	19	03	1 00	1 95
lots 35 and 36	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 41 and 42	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 45 and 46	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 and 10	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lots 18-17-18-19-30-31 and 32	85	22	03	1 00	2 10
lots 25-26-27 and 28	48	12	02	1 00	1 62
lot 33	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 45-46-47 and 48	48	12	02	1 00	1 62
lots 1-2-3-4-5-7-8-9-10-11-12 and 13	1 44	37	05	1 00	2 86
lots 14-15-16-19-20 and 26	73	19	03	1 00	1 95
lots 30-31-32-33 and 34	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 35-36-37-38-39 and 40	73	19	03	1 00	1 95
lots 41-42-43-44 and 45	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 1-2-3-4 and 5	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 6-7-8-9 and 10	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 11-12-13-14-15-16-17-22 and 23	1 08	28	04	1 00	2 40
lots 24-25-26-27-28-29 and 30	85	22	03	1 00	2 10
lots 31-32-33-34-35 and 41	73	19	03	1 00	1 95
lots 36-37-38-39 and 40	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 42-43-44 and 45	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 46-47-48-49 and 50	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 1 to 12 inclusive	1 50	39	06	1 00	2 95
lots 1 to 7 inclusive	85	22	03	1 00	2 10
lots 1 to 25 inclusive	3 08	79	12	1 00	4 94
lots 26-27-28 and 29	48	12	02	1 00	1 62
lots 30-31-32-33 and lots 39 to 50 inclusive	1 79	47	07	1 00	3 33
lots 1-2-3-4 and 5	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 31 and 32	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40 and 46	1 08	28	04	1 00	2 40
lots 41-42-43-44 and 48	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 47-48-49 and 50	73	19	03	1 00	1 95

SIXTH ADDITION TO PORTAGE LAKE PARK.

Block	Amount of taxes	Interest	Collection fee	Charges	Total
lots 1-2-3-4-14-15-16-17-21 and 22	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lots 9-10-11-12 and 13	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 23-24-25-26-27-28-45 and 46	97	25	04	1 00	2 26
lots 32-33-34 and 35	48	13	02	1 00	1 63
lots 36-37-38-39 and 40	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lot 41	12	03		1 00	1 15
lots 1-2-3-4-5-6-21-22-23 and 24	1 21	31	05	1 00	2 57
lots 12-13-14 and 15	48	13	02	1 00	1 63
lots 25-26-27-28-29 and 30	72	19	02	1 00	1 93
lots 36-37-38 and 40	48	13	02	1 00	1 63
lots 41-42-43-44 and 45	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 46-47-48-49 and 50	60	16	02	1 00	1 78
lots 12 and 13	24	06	01	1 00	1 31
lots 14-15-21-22-23 and 24	73	19	03	1 00	1 95